THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886. No. 2[illegible]

CYCLONE DISASTERS

Another Tornado Strikes the Eastern Part of Ohio.

Homes Completely Destroyed and Crops Ruined.

Many Names Added to the Long List of Dead.

Railroad Passengers Have a Thrilling Experience.

Extraordinary Phenomena Described by Eye Witnesses.

Towns in Kansas Devastated by a Hurricane.

THE GREAT STORM.

LOSS OF LIFE.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, May 13.—A tornado passed through Columbia township five miles from this place Wednesday night, carrying death and destruction with it. Mary M. A. McComas, aged 60, and her nephew were instantly killed. The house in which McComas was killed was entirely destroyed. Mark McKnight's house was entirely demolished and himself and wife badly hurt. The Kentucky and Ohio railroad depot at Carpenter had a warehouse entirely destroyed. Many other buildings were destroyed and persons injured. The storm was in the cyclone style and by far the worst ever known in this part of Ohio. It was from one fourth to one-half mile wide.

GREAT DAMAGE.

CINCINNATI, May 1[illegible].—News of damage by the storm of Wednesday night continues to come in. Preble county, Ohio, suffered to the extent of [illegible]. The streams in that country are generally low banked, and the unprecedented flood caused nearly all road bridges to be carried off. In Fayette county the water spout was so pronounced that a flood eight feet high came leaping down Paint creek yesterday afternoon into Washington court house, and increased until in four hours it had risen 18 feet, the highest ever known. All the lower part of the city was inundated and many people driven from their homes. Dozens of houses were washed away.

In Clinton county the great damage done was by wind. In Butler county also there was much damage by wind. Fifty feet of the Woodside bridge over the Miami river was blown off and a [illegible] and wood bridge on Elliot turnpike demolished. Miles of trees were flattened and many small bridges torn out of place.

In the village of Seven Mile the streets are impassable from fallen trees. The public school building was badly damaged, the roof of the Methodist church lifted and hurled against the parsonage, crushing in its walls. The minister's family narrowly escaped death.

The river at Middletown is a mile wide and is full of wrecks of houses, barns and fences. Mills are all stopped and nearly all access to town cut off.

At Sidney great damage to railroads is reported. Between Sidney and Quincy several culverts are washed out.

ANOTHER IN OHIO.

PITTSBURG, May 1[illegible].—The Chicago express which passed through the tornado at Forest, Ohio, last night arrived here this morning two hours late. Almost every window in the train was broken and a number of passengers slightly hurt from flying glass. One man had his right eye destroyed by a piece of glass. Train men and passengers report that the storm was the worst they ever experienced.

FOREST, Ohio, May 1[illegible].—This place and vicinity were visited by a tornado last night about 11 o'clock. The air was filled with balls of fire which exploded with a loud snapping sound. Full particulars, except those brought by farmers living near the track of the storm, cannot be obtained. There are known to be five persons killed and a number injured. The residence of W. W. McElree was totally destroyed, killing McElree and his mother-in-law. A house near by was destroyed, killing a man. The house of Thomas Moore was razed to the ground, injuring three persons seriously. A school house and church two miles northeast were destroyed. Samuel Packard was fatally hurt and his wife injured by the blowing down of his residence. Center school, one mile west, was laid to the ground. In Blanchard river valley fences, telegraph poles, trees and many houses are laid low. In Forest the Methodist church building was demolished. Three deaths have just been reported from south of Dunkirk.

MICHIGAN VISITED.

LANSING, Mich., May 15.—A cyclone formed a mile north of Lansing at the edge of Jones' lake last night and swept in a northeast direction, leveling fences and woods and tearing buildings into fragments. So far as heard from no one was seriously injured. The whirlwind passed across the big Chandler marsh four miles from here nearly in the middle, striking a Michigan Central freight train, unroofing cars and hurling the conductor into a ditch.

ALBION, Mich., May 15.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck this city at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, flooding the streets. Five brick stores were unroofed. All stocks were badly damaged.

A TRAIN IN A TORNADO.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne road had a rough experience passing through the tornado which struck eastern Ohio last night. Lightning flashed continually. From the time the train left Fort Wayne, at 8 p. m., rain descended almost solidly until Lima was passed. Such a storm the passengers had never seen before, and the ladies, of whom quite a number were on board, were greatly frightened, and the gentlemen were scared themselves so as not be of much use in allaying the fears of the women. The wind steadily increased in fury, and the breaking of trees made a concord of wild sounds. The train passed Forest, 220 miles west of Pittsburg, about 10:[illegible] p. m. The engineer was then sending the locomotive along about thirty miles an hour. The engineer put on more steam, and when about three miles from Kirby the storm was at its height. Suddenly there was a dull roar in the distance, and then the cyclone tore across the even plain on the south side of the track, and catching a big tree tore it up by its roots and flung it across the cars. One limb struck the locomotive and cut the cow catcher in two. Another limb fell on the platform and steps of the first car and demolished it. Other branches smashed in windows along three ordinary cars and two Pullman sleepers. Telegraph poles came down at the same time, and rocks and bushes flew through the air in riotous scurry. Car windows were smashed to pieces, cracked and splintered and glass flew in every direction. The train kept on the rails and the engineer by applying the air brakes brought the cars to a standstill in 200 yards. Every passenger was in a paroxysm of fear. The sleepers were transformed into dens of wildly excited men and women. Railway men kept fairly cool, and as soon as they could assisted in restoring confidence. The storm continued. The air was still filled with flying branches of trees and stones, which the glare of lightning illuminated from the windows and increased the horror of the scene. Though every window of the sleepers "Haden" and "[illegible]" were fractured, and almost every pane in the other cars smashed, it is remarkable that very few passengers were hurt. Mr. C. G. Baw, a merchant of Canton, O., was in his berth in the car "Salamis" when a tree shivered the glass above him and drove one piece under his eye with such force that the eye was literally cut out. A lady in the same car who refused to give her name was also cut, though not seriously, about the face. A few others had their hands cut. The storm did not much abate, except [illegible] the tornado passed away. An idea of its force may be conceived from the fact that rocks were blown into the cars on the south side with sufficient impetus left to pierce the west windows as if they were bullets from Gatling guns. None of the roofs of the cars were much damaged, but the locomotive boiler was dented in several ways and the smoke-stack was knocked out of a straight line. After about an hour's delay the train started again and in due time reached Crestline without further accident. There a locomotive was procured and the battered cars came on to Pittsburg, reaching the union depot one hour and a half late, a good deal of time being made up on the run. When the train arrived here it looked as if it had been riddled by sharp shooters and a battery of heavy artillery.

DETAILS OF THE LOSS.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—A Kenton, Ohio, special to the Leader says: One of the most terrible and damaging storms ever known in this section of the country passed over the northern part of this county last night about 11 o'clock. Its path is marked with wide spread destruction and death. The storm commenced on a farm known as Whiteside farm, eight miles north of the city of Kenton, and on it stood a new house which was [illegible] to ruin. From this point the tornado moved east, destroying life and property. A barn owned by Henry Gerber was blown off its foundation. The orchard of Michael Zeiger was totally destroyed and the roof blown off his barn. Houses belonging to James Fisher and M. Surpus were totally destroyed and the members of the family badly hurt. Wm. McElroy was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A church known as Higgins' church was blown flat to the ground. David Higgins' house was shattered. A school house in the center of Jackson township was entirely destroyed. A new barn belonging to W. H. Fleming of this city was blown to fragments. The damage cannot be stated, but will reach into hundreds of thousands.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—A Leader special from Forest, Ohio, says: The storm here last night was one of the most fearful that ever visited this section of country. It came up suddenly about 10 o'clock, inky black clouds being livid with brilliant light, which made the atmosphere as bright as day. A roaring noise accompanied the storm in this vicinity. It swept clear a track half a mile wide and nine miles long, not striking the town to any extent. Wm. McElroy wife and two children and mother-in-law, Mrs. Higgins, were buried in the ruins of a large brick house, and the first named killed. The rest were injured, the last named fatally. Mrs. McElroy dug the others out from the ruins. Mrs. Hoes was killed in her house. Isaac Lamport, 80 years of age, was buried under his house and fatally injured. A. [illegible] Packert was fatally hurt by falling timbers. Thos. Moore was buried under the ruins of a large frame house and badly hurt. Charles Packert and J. V. Thompson, sleeping in the same bed in this house, were carried a long distance and landed safely in bed. Thomas Hart and wife were blown from bed in the second story and the latter perhaps fatally injured. The ten-year-old son of Joseph Rammel had his collar bone broken and was otherwise hurt. Two churches, Bethel and Methodist Protestant, were destroyed. Two brick school houses were destroyed, the bell of one being carried a quarter of a mile. Trees were uprooted by the acre and hundreds of orchards are completely gone. Some acres are swept clean of everything. A large number of sheep and horses were killed. Feathers were blown from chickens, trees were stripped of their bark, ground plowed up, and devastation and ruin are on every side.

In Wyandotte county great damage was done. The village of Lovell is reported destroyed. Great damage is reported in Seneca county. One man says the air was filled with balls of fire. He saw strange lights. Others corroborate his story. The light under the dark clouds looked like that from a large gas well. A great number of people are without homes, and the sight along the track of the storm is terrible. Some farms are made almost worthless. The loss is about $250,000 or $300,000 at the present estimate.

Cyclone Disasters.

A TORNADO STRIKES A KANSAS TOWN.

TOPEKA, Ks., May 15.—A destructive cyclone struck the northern part of this county yesterday and swept away a portion of the town of Meriden. About 10 o'clock in the morning a black cloud came up suddenly from the southeast, and sweeping through the eastern portion of the town did fearful work. In almost a moment a large number of buildings were destroyed and eighteen or twenty people more or less badly injured.

Floods at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—About six o'clock tonight the heaviest rain and wind storm that has occurred here for a number of years passed over the city and swept on to the eastward. The rain was almost a deluge. All depressions in the city are flooded and basements partially filled, doing great damage.

Alderman Jaehne's Trial.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The taking of evidence in the trial of Alderman Henry W. Jaehne, charged with having accepted a bribe of $20,000 to vote in favor of granting the franchise to the Broadway Surface railroad company for running cars on Broadway from the battery to Fourteenth street, was begun to-day. Jas. A. Twomey, clerk of the board of aldermen, testified that Jaehne voted to grant the franchise.

Alderman Charles B. Waite, who presided at the memorable meeting and who recently made a voluntary statement concerning the granting of the franchise to the authorities and has since been kept a prisoner in the house of the district attorney, said he was interested in the Broadway franchise and did what he could to push it on account of friendship for James A. Richards, its president.

James M. Lyddy, who on August 25th procured an injunction forbidding the aldermen to proceed further in the Broadway matter, testified that he brought suit against the Broadway Surface road for his brother, John A. Lyddy. On August 28th he gave consent to discontinuance of it. There was no money paid him for the release, but there was paid $12,000 to his brother, John A. Lyddy.

Police Inspector Thomas Byrnes, who played on Jaehne's confidence and got him to make the damaging admissions which led to his arrest, was sworn and told the story how he worked himself into Jaehne's confidence in Washington at time of President Cleveland's inauguration. Jaehne told him that Billy Maloney, reading clerk of the board, had made $100,000 to $150,000 because he "had handled the money and was not the man to do it for nothing." In 1885 witness had a serious talk with Jaehne, up to the time of his arrest. In the latter part of October, 1885, they talked about the Broadway railroad and witness told defendant that they (the aldermen) if they were not very careful they would all be sent to prison through Maloney, who was going around talking about the money he had given them for their votes. Witness had another conversation with defendant at the city hall a couple of days before the aldermen testified before the senate committee. Jaehne said things were in a dreadfully bad state. Witness replied that he told him they (aldermen) would get into trouble because of this evidence, but any way he could serve him he would be glad to do so. Jaehne asked him to find out what District Attorney Martin was going to do and whether there were going to be any indictments. Witness said that Waite, Fullgraff and Miller had been promised immunity if they told all they knew. Jaehne visited him at his house by appointment that evening. In further conversation he said the aldermen named knew he did business with Maloney. He belonged to the original combination of 13 aldermen formed in the early part of 1884, which met once at Fullgraff's office and afterwards at McLaughlin's house, when railroad matters were talked of. At one of the meetings it was stated that each of the 22 aldermen who were to vote for the Broadway franchise would receive $20,000 each for their votes. It was to be paid in cash on the day it was finally passed. He told Maloney that he needed some money and the latter told him that he would find it in his box. He did find it there in an envelope containing one ten thousand dollar bill and ten one thousand dollar bills. The aldermen, he said, got their money in different ways, some at the city hall, others in bar rooms and all around. Witness suggested that if Jaehne could get some facts implicating Waite, Fullgraff and Miller he could go to the grand jury and have them indicted and thus head them off. Jaehne thought that a good idea, and said he could do it if he could make connection with Maloney. When asked if Maloney had left the money he was to distribute in his (Jaehne's) safe one night the latter admitted it, saying Maloney came to his store under the influence of liquor and he took charge of the money for him. The following Wednesday witness made arrangements for Jaehne to come to his office. Jaehne came and Byrnes arranged matters so as to have the conversation carried on within hearing of two of his detectives secreted in an adjoining room. Jaehne began by denying the rumor that he intended to run away, but said he had spoken of doing so to a man named Harvey; said he had been unable to make connection with Maloney. Witness then asked him if he was sure each of those who voted for the Broadway franchise got $20,000. He said that they had. The next day witness arrested him. The inspector was cross-examined at some length, the general purport of the questions being to throw discredit on him as an officer.

Detective Cosgrove, one of the men who overheard Jaehne, corroborated the inspector's account of that interview.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The trial of Alderman Jaehne for bribery continued to-day. Counsel for defense moved that the testimony of Inspector Byrnes and Detective Cosgrove as to the alleged confession of defendant be stricken out on the ground that they were made under the inducement of hopes and pressure of fear. The motion was denied. Detective Rogers testified that he heard Jaehne come to Inspector Byrnes in March last. His story was substantially the same as that of Byrnes. John Scott testified that Geo. W. Walter, Jaehne's former clerk, told him that the boodle had been kept in Jaehne's safe over night. When he left the witness stand District Attorney Martine announced that the prosecution rested.

Counsel for the defense moved that the indictment be dismissed, as the grand jury had been tricked into making a false presentment. Judge Barrett overruled the motion. Counsel for the defense then made the opening argument, wherein Byrnes and District Attorney Martine were accused of arresting Jaehne in order to save themselves, as Jaehne's testimony before the senate committee implicated them in compounding a felony. The prisoner at the bar being placed on the stand in his own behalf testified he had been intimate with Byrnes but denied emphatically having told him as alleged that he had received money for his vote. He had never received nor asked nor been promised money for his vote. Witness reviewed the conversation between himself and Byrnes at the latter's house, but denied that Byrnes ever asked him if he received money for his vote. Witness made flat denials of other well-known theories implicating him, and testimony was closed and arguments begun. At 11 o'clock instructions were given and the jury retired to consult on a verdict.

NEW YORK, May 16.—At 1.10 o'clock this morning the jury in the Jaehne trial rendered a verdict of guilty. Jaehne received the verdict with head erect.

A Slugging Match.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 15.—The Ashton-Conley fight to-night was stopped by the sheriff in the middle of the third round. The referee declared the fight a draw through interference of authorities, but decided that Ashton had the most clear hits. Desperate hugging and slugging characterized the entire struggle, Conley continually clinching. In the first round Conley rushed furiously at Ashton, swinging his right. Ashton countered sharply with his left and terrible close fighting and an interchange of sledge-hammer blows followed, the round ending in a clinch with honors easy. Second round—The men toed the scratch. Conley was breathing hard but went desperately to work letting go right and left for Ashton's head. Ashton met the onslaught with both powers, and got in some terrible blows. Third and last round—Ashton came cheerfully to the scratch. Conley was less firm on his pins. It was a continuation of hard slugging and hugging, constantly broken by the referee. During one of these embraces Sheriff Tibbetts jumped into the ring, waved his cane sending the men back into their corners and ending the fight.

Criminal Carelessness.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—The agent of the Atlantic Dynamite company, employed this morning to break up a lot of iron stored on vacant ground near the Republic iron works in Sidney, commenced work on a ten ton anvil and used an immense charge of dynamite for the purpose. A terrific explosion followed and huge pieces of the anvil were scattered about in every direction. One piece weighing three hundred pounds wrecked a house occupied by Mrs. McNamara one block distant. Another piece over two hundred pounds crushed through the dwelling of Jim. Eastman, also a block away. It struck a bed in which their children were sleeping. They were covered with debris but escaped serious injury. Another house occupied by Mrs. Lamy, fully three hundred feet away, was also wrecked. The only person injured was James Acton, who was walking on the sidewalk one block away. He was struck on the leg with a fragment and the limb was so badly injured that amputation was necessary. The agent was arrested for violating a city ordinance.

Kentucky's Derby.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—In the Kentucky Derby, 1½ miles, an excellent start was made without delay. Blue Wing, Grimaldi and Masterpiece as named showed in front in a short distance. Masterpiece went to the front soon, having a lead of three lengths, Harrodsburg 2d, a clear length ahead of Grimaldi 3d. Grimaldi dropped back. At the stand Jim Gray moved up even with him. On the back stretch the leaders were coming back, Jim Gray showing trifle in front. At the half mile pole Harrodsburg, Masterpiece and Free Knight were in a close bunch. As they rounded into the stretch Free Knight was in front, but the four were very close together. In a short time Ben Ali and Blue Wing had the race to themselves. They had a very hard and driving finish. Both horses were very tired, Ben Ali winning by a short three-quarters of a length, Blue Wing second, Free Knight third. Time 2:36½.

Public Meetings Forbidden.

BERLIN, May 15.—General surprise has been caused by publication in the Reichs Anzeiger of a decree forbidding holding of public meetings in Berlin and Pottsdam and their environs without police authority, and stating that permission must be asked 48 hours in advance of the time when it is proposed to hold the meeting. The decree is issued under provisions of Article 28 of the anti-socialist law.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

Motives of the Powers in Coercing the Greek Nation.

Europe's Superabundance of International Exhibitions.

A French Author with a Batch of Suits on His Hands.

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LONDON, May 1st, 1886.

That old nightmare, the eastern question, comes to the surface once more, as if to fill up a gap caused by the temporary retirement of the Irish question. This time the eastern question is a Greek question. A day or two ago the sky seemed clearing fast, for Greece had announced that, acting on the friendly advice of France, she had resolved to sheath the sword. But now the other five great European powers, England at their head, have presented an ultimatum to the Greeks, commanding them to disarm at their bidding, and that within a week. Now Greece, it is true, is a small nation, but on that very account, perhaps, her national susceptibilities are easily wounded. She was only too glad to have an opportunity of retiring honorably from a warm situation, which she had, a little rashly, no doubt, created for herself. This opportunity was afforded by the French asking her to disarm as a favor to them. But the other great powers have taken it from her by their threatening attitude. There is a difference in being persuaded into a certain step or bullied into it, and a little nation like Greece feels these differences keenly. A French journalist wittily said the other day that Greece was composed of "pékins belligerants" and "belligerants pacifiques," both parties only too willing to follow the salutary advice of France and go quietly home. But now the country is indignant and sees herself nearly on the horns of a dilemma. Shall she rush to pretty certain death at the hands of Turkey, or, pocketing her pride, obey the dictatorial message of the powers, and she'd be like a dog that is bullied into submission?

The reason for the meddling of the powers is plain to see. It arose from a feeling of jealousy on England's part. She was annoyed at seeing the praises bestowed by the French papers upon their prime minister who had been able to accomplish by tact and persuasion that which England had failed to accomplish by threats. This feeling of jealousy prompted the sending of the ultimatum. Greece is an oppressed nation, her grievance is a real one, and she has right on her side. But she must wait, her time is sure to come. An insurrection, even in the best of causes, is a crime when it has not a serious chance of success. But for all that, I think, seeing that Greece is a nation many of whose children are still suffering under an intolerable yoke, she ought to be treated with more regard by the stronger nations, and I look upon the part played by France as a highly honorable one.

Madame de Kalamine, the divorced morganatic wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse, has given the history of her woes to the public in the shape of a novel of which she herself is the heroine. Under slightly disguised names the reader will easily recognize all the royal and semi-royal personages concerned in the rather shabby episode. Unfortunately, however, the poor victim of a vacillating husband and his royal mother-in-law (Queen Victoria) has not heightened herself in lowering them. So long as she bore her suffering in noble silence, she was, in her role of a cruelly wronged and beautiful woman, one of the most interesting figures in Europe. In pouring the tale of her wrongs into the vulgar ear she has fallen somewhat from her pedestal. The once more eligible duke (king of Thessaly in the novel) is expected in England shortly, and it is rumored that the queen wishes to make a match between him and the widowed Duchess of Albany. After marrying him to Princess Alice, and desiring him for Princess Beatrice, the latest wish of the queen proves that she highly appreciates the duke's services and desires him to remain in the family.

Paris is about to elect a member of parliament in place of M. Henri Rochefort who sent in his resignation some time ago. There are two candidates for the vacant seat, one is a radical, the other a socialist; but like all candidates for seats in parliament or the town council that have of late been brought forward by Paris, "the light of the world," they are perfectly unknown except among the workmen who now decide all the elections of the French capital. It is a sad fact that no man of standing either in society or in the professions would stand a chance beside the workman's candidate. It is amusing to see how the two advanced parties are abusing each other over this new election. Say the radicals: "If ever the socialists had the helm in their hands, they would inaugurate the most dreadful tyranny ever experienced on earth." Quite true; but all the same a strange confession to come from the mouths of the radicals. Say the socialists: "The programmes of the bankrupts of radicalism are mere bosh and lies." This statement is no less true than the other, I am ready to admit, and yet, sad to say, the candidate of one of the two parties is sure to be returned. This speaks volumes on the subject of universal suffrage.

The favorite candidate is M. Ernest Roche, socialist. This gentleman it was who went to Decazeville, about a fortnight ago, and incited the miners to revolt. By going to Decazeville, he struck a mine.

Human stupidity is a rich and inexhaustible mine worked by the shrewd, but, to judge by the following advertisements, I should imagine that British snobbishness must bring in a snug income to certain members of the aristocracy. The first of these advertisements runs thus: "A lady of position, attending the queen's drawing room this season, principally for companionship, would chaperone a young lady whose mother from illness will be unable to accompany her. Reasonable terms and the highest references required." The second one is as follows: "A lady of family will be happy to present another, everything of course being satisfactory, at one of the drawing rooms in May. Liberal terms required. Address [illegible]." [illegible] "I am prepared to take it for granted that her majesty is not aware of the names of the dames in reduced circumstances who trade upon her name to obtain the [illegible] to pay their milliners' bills, but surely the lord chamberlain ought to see that something is known of the ladies he [illegible] to be introduced to their royal mistress."

The appointment of a number of French journalists to the French consular service is another proof that, in France, journalism may open a road to anything or anywhere. M. Savoie, ex-editor of the Paris, is gazetted vice-president of the [illegible] at Tonquin; M. [illegible], editor of the Radical, vice-president at Majunga; M. de Coutouly, former editor of the Temps, consul at Guadiana; and M. Prevost, another journalist, vice-president at Tonquin. The French journalist derives his political importance from the fact that he signs his articles. His name is constantly kept before the public. He is a personality. At election time, he becomes naturally a candidate for parliament, and his services to the party which he serves, have to be rewarded by some official position. The bar and journalism are the two professions which, in France, lead to prominence in the political world. In England, outside the literary world, nobody knows the name of any journalist, not even the names of the editors of the Times, the Standard and the great dailies are known. But every French shopkeeper or workman knows and swears by the names of the writers of his favorite paper. Not long ago when the Journal des Debats was Orleanist, an appointment on the staff of this paper was pretty sure to [illegible] a seat in the French academy.

I mentioned last week the [illegible] made in Paris by M. Edouard Drumont's book, "La France Juive." The author of [illegible] anti-semitic production has [illegible] M. Mayer, a [illegible] to the [illegible] received [illegible] from [illegible] Drumont who means to defend his opinion sword as well as pen in hand. He accepted them all, and will meet the gentlemen "on the ground" as soon as he has recovered from the severe wound he received from M. Mayer's sword. All the Catholic papers agree in reproaching M. Drumont for [illegible] duel especially during the holy week. But "mondane" morals are not always in accordance with "ultramontane" theories. It is curious to notice that dueling, condemned by the Catholic church is only practised in Catholic countries such as France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Austria. The English, Dutch and Swiss who are Protestants do not fight duels, [illegible] dueling [illegible]. The Germans with their feudal traditions, have of course preserved this remnant of "chivalry." The Mussulmans absolutely ignore the custom.

The very success [illegible] which attended the [illegible] Noah, does not seem to have in the least deterred a compatriot of [illegible] from projecting the building of another big thing in towers. M. [illegible], a French engineer, has submitted for approval to the minister of commerce and industry the plan of an immense tower, which he proposes to erect within the precincts of the universal exhibition which is to be held in Paris in 1889. The proposed monument [illegible] feet [illegible] a huge [illegible] platform, [illegible] restaurant. [illegible] that the undertaking would cost [illegible] 1,000,000 dollars. It is also suggested by the partisans of the scheme that scientific experiments and astronomical investigations might be conducted on the top of the tower with novel and interesting results. With visitors from all parts of the world [illegible] their own language as they ascend and descend, the great erection, if carried out, is likely to bear a striking resemblance to that of Shem, Ham and Japhet.

The "Universal" exhibition is to commemorate the centenary of the new era in France, and I very much fear that this will stand very much in the way of its success. It was to be an international fair instituted for the anniversary of an event which is essentially political, or, in other words, the glorification of the republican form of government. Under these circumstances, are not the French afraid that monarchial Europe will boycott it? International exhibitions ought to be great gatherings at which all nations and all parties should be invited to meet on the neutral grounds of art and commerce. They ought not to suggest that one form of government is better than another, they ought to be instituted solely to enable nations to compare the progress they have made respectively in art, science and commerce, and to tighten the bonds of friendship between them. Now, on the other hand, these exhibitions are becoming too frequent. Why, in England alone, four are going to be held in the course of the present year! It is too much of a good thing, it is overdone. An international exhibition should be held every twenty-five years, so that each generation might witness two or three of these competitive gatherings, which would then give a resume of the progress made during a certain period.

What misfortunes are in store for us this year to be sure! It is pointed out for the delectation of the superstitious who dread Friday as a day of ill-omen, that the present year is altogether a Friday year. It came in on a Friday, will go out on a Friday, and will have fifty-three Fridays. There are four months in this year that have five Fridays each, changes of the moon occur five times on a Friday and the longest and shortest days are Fridays. But perhaps you have discovered this in America.

MAX O'RELL.

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CELEBRATED CASES.

Jaehne, the Convicted Bribe-Taker, Sentenced to Sing Sing.

Barrett's Comments on the Enormity of the Prisoner's Crime.

Interest in the Trial of Maxwell Daily Increasing.

Jaehne Sentenced.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The court of oyer and terminer was filled this morning with spectators anxious to hear Judge Barrett pronounce sentence upon Alderman Jaehne, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise. Jaehne was in attendance guarded by a deputy sheriff. His face was pale and his eyes had a weary look. After the judge had taken his seat the district attorney moved for sentence to be passed on the prisoner.

General Pryor of Jaehne's counsel made a motion for arrest of judgment upon the following grounds: First, that the indictment was insufficient in substance; second, that the count in the indictment upon which the verdict was returned, was insufficient to sustain the verdict; and third, because in law there can be no judgment upon indictment and verdict. Counsel moved for a new trial upon two grounds: First, misdirection of the jury in matters of law and because the verdict was contrary to the law and against the evidence. The motions were both denied. Counsel then took exception to the denial of each motion.

Jaehne then stood up for sentence and in reply to the usual questions of the clerk gave his age as 36 years and residence as 43 Vandam street. He said also that he had learned the jewelry trade. He was asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law. He made no reply but kept his eyes fixed upon the rail in front of him.

Judge Barrett then sentenced the prisoner to nine years and ten months in the state prison. He said the prisoner had been convicted after a fair trial; that he had every advantage that a defendant could have, and able counsel. He had the services of two of the most eminent members of the bar, one a veteran of the criminal bar noted for his power and force, and another gentleman of equal ability, whose services are ever ready at the command of the poor, unfortunate and oppressed. The case was a sad one. It was a humiliating spectacle that a man who was selected to public office in this city should have so heinously betrayed his trust as the prisoner had. It was humiliating to the people of the city, state and county that such a spectacle should be presented in a free government as a person betraying his trust as the prisoner had. It was sad to see a man with his advantages, in the position in which he now was. "I could not be unmoved at the spectacle of your weeping wife and broken-hearted mother, but the saddest thing of all about your case is the doubt which prevailed many good and honest minds of your conviction. There was not a doubt in your guilt. It was universally conceded when the evidence was in that the case against you was clear, convincing and overwhelming. The first doubt seems to have arisen from lack of faith in the efficiency of our jury system, the zeal of our public prosecutor and the efficiency of our police. These doubts will be dispelled by your conviction. It teaches an important lesson. The majority of our people in public life have not their price. Let me again say at this point that your offense was not technical bribery, but stupendous bribery for the furtherance of a stupendous transaction. Have the people of this city ceased to remember the fate of Tweed, of Genet, of Crowley, of Fish, and of Ward. The people are not all honey-combed with corruption. According to the testimony in your case two, the only honest men in the board, were sneered at by you as nudes. Our worthy sheriff, Grant, refused a proffered bribe, and it is entirely immaterial, as was suggested, whether they expected as a reward for Grant to run for mayor and O'Connor for governor." The judge then passed sentence upon the prisoner.

Lawyer Newcomb, on affidavits made by himself and Jaehne, containing legal points raised during the trial and exceptions taken, secured from Judge Daniels a temporary stay of proceedings and order to show cause why the stay should not be permanent. Pending appeal argument will be heard at three o'clock this afternoon. Jaehne is in custody of the warden, who assigned him to cell No. 11, on the third tier. According to the remission made for good conduct he will actually have to serve six years, four months and eleven days.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The application for stay of execution of judgment in the Jaehne bribery case was argued before Judge Daniels in the supreme court this afternoon. General Pryor argued for a stay and Assistant District Attorney Nicoll opposed it for the people. Judge Daniels denied the motion, and Jaehne will be taken to Sing Sing in the morning.

Brooks' Statement.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 18.—The Post-Dispatch prints a statement made by H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, now on trial for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, which will constitute his only defense and will be urged by his attorneys in the trial. In a word, he will confess to killing Preller by accident while acting as his physician, and that being excited and frightened he concealed instead of making known the fact of his death. He declares he always wanted to tell the facts, and only refrained by advice of his attorneys. Following is Brooks' statement:

Mr. Preller was suffering from a private disease for which I had previously prescribed, mixing medicines myself from bottles in a medicine chest I carried with me, but his ailment had reached a stage when it was necessary for me to make certain investigations. I was obliged to use a catheter, and in using the catheter when the parts were inflamed I had previously applied chloroform in order to produce a condition of narcotism. I explained the process to Preller and told him what he should have to do. He was not only willing but was very anxious for me to treat him in this manner.

Brooks then tells of the purchase of the chloroform which was spilled in the sink on Sunday afternoon while he was washing his instruments preparatory to the operation; of his going to Fernow's drug store and buying more, denying incidentally the statements that he there showed evidences of hurry and excitement, and continues:

About 5 p. m. we began the operation. I administered the chloroform in the usual way, holding a saturated cloth to the nose. Mr. Preller passed through the first stage all right. I don't know exactly how long, then he entered the second stage, and here a terrible result came. I discovered too late that he was dying. Imagine my horror when this fact dawned on me. I was wild with fright but had presence of mind enough to cut the shirt and undershirt from the body, and getting a wet towel I beat him around the neck and shoulders for half an hour or more. I did not give up until I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and my efforts were not relaxed until he had been dead some time. All the clothes he had on at the time were a shirt and undershirt, he had stripped for the operation. What did I do when I saw my friend dead? What could I do? I did not know what to do except to drink, and I drank freely. I drank everything I could get, wine, whisky, everything. What were my thoughts? I had not any. All I remember was that I drew on a pair of drawers, the first that fell into my hands, and put the body into my trunk, from which I had removed everything. What was done besides this I have no recollection of. Liquor and consternation had possession of me and I know only that my feelings were those of the utmost horror. I remained in my room that night, the same room in which the remains of Preller were, and it would be a lie for me to say I slept, for I did not, and I was up when morning came. What I did after leaving my room you know, for it has all been printed.

He says he supposed the post mortem when the body was found would disclose the nature of the operation and the cause of death. According to his own story the cutting off of Preller's moustache, the inscription about "traitor" found in the trunk, and all other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his frenzied and fear-crazed condition after the fatality.

Brooks' Trial

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Brooks alias Maxwell, on trial for the murder of Preller, was taken into the criminal court this morning. He maintains quiet and professes great relief at having been allowed by his attorneys to make a true statement of the manner in which Preller came to his death, and feels confident that public opinion has already acquitted him of the crime. All of the witnesses for the state were present in a body and are kept in strict surveillance by the sheriff.

Hunt, clerk of the Southern hotel, was the first witness in the morning, and his examination and cross-examination consumed the greater part of the morning. He testified that he was cashier of the hotel at the time of the murder. He identified the prisoner as a man who in April, 1885, registered as "W. H. Lennox Maxwell, M. D." He identified a photograph as that of Preller, who arrived at the house April 3d. His testimony was a repetition of the facts known of the intimacy of the Englishmen, Maxwell's apparent lack of money, the disappearance of Preller, the departure of Brooks for San Francisco and the discovery of the body in a trunk. During the cross-examination witness admitted that he had no means of knowing that the man who registered as C. Arthur Preller did not register that name as an alias. He had gone to the morgue after Preller's body had been placed there, but could not identify, could not even state positively that the remains were those of a human being.

William Lyon and John Nayer, porters, identified the remains of Preller. They testified that Maxwell evinced a great desire to be closely intimate with Preller.

A witness named Warren met Maxwell and Preller on the steamer Cephalonia and witnessed their introduction to each other. Maxwell cultivated Preller assiduously.

After recess Renes Brown, who had charge of the billiard room at the Southern hotel at the time of the murder, testified that Preller and Maxwell played pool together almost every afternoon. Preller, being inexperienced, paid for most of the games and drinks and in doing so exhibited money in large amounts. Whenever Maxwell paid for anything it was generally with small change.

Maddie Cuddihe, chambermaid, recognized the prisoner as the occupant of room 144 during part of the month of April, 1885. The prisoner was a late riser and it was 11 o'clock before she could ever get into his room to perform her duties, but on the Monday morning after the death of Preller the prisoner had arisen early; saw him in one of the corridors. He appeared nervous and excited.

Katie Clark, chambermaid of the Southern hotel, positively identified the body found in Maxwell's trunk as that of Preller. She saw Preller last on Saturday morning. She made his bed on Sunday. It appeared to have been occupied. Witness was shown part of her testimony given before the coroner and she denied that she had stated that she had seen Preller on Monday and reiterated that she particularly noticed what kind of a man Preller was.

Henry Arlington, head waiter in the Southern hotel, testified to having seen the prisoner and dead man at various times and to having talked with them. Maxwell said he had been house surgeon at a hospital at Manchester, England. Witness recognized Preller's photograph. He saw Preller on Easter Sunday morning, seated at a piano, Maxwell sitting near him. Did not see Preller again but saw Maxwell about 10.15 that night. He came into the ordinary and called for a wine card and ordered a small bottle of champagne. He was a little drunk. The wine was brought but he only sipped a little of it and told me to give the remainder to the boys. He then pulled out a roll of bank bills and laying it on a table said: "Suppose a man was to murder a man in this country and he had five or six hundred dollars, could he get off?" "Good God," I said, "you are in a civilized country now, young man." From that he wandered off to his experience in the Turkish army; said the sultan had made a pasha of him for service in the field. He talked at random and foolishly. Finally he walked out, but stopped at the door, and pulling out a large pistol, said: "Isn't that a daisy?" and added that he had knocked several Russians on the head with it. I asked him where he and his friend were going. He said his friend was away in the country, but he was going to the Cape; said he would change his clothes for a western outfit, and I advised him to retain the suit he had on. Then he asked me to go out and have a good time with him. He said he did not give a damn for spending fifty or sixty dollars, but I told him I was on watch and could not get away, and he left. Next time I saw Maxwell was on Monday evening following. He was in the ordinary, drinking coffee. I asked him if he was going out to have a good time and looking up quickly he said no, that he was called back to Turkey and would have to leave.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—As the Maxwell case proceeds interest in the prisoner and his probable fate increases. Several prominent clergymen were present at court this morning, as were also a number of ladies, and these together with many other spectators packed the room to the door.

The first witness was a barber named Arnio. Maxwell came to his shop between six and seven o'clock on the evening of April 6th, '85. His hair and beard were both very long, and he asked to have the former trimmed and the latter shaved off. The barber did this, and Maxwell then asked him if he could recognize him when if he had known him when his hair and beard were long. Witness told him such a thing would be impossible, and Maxwell seemed pleased at his answer. The prisoner talked like a parrot all the time he was in the shop, but did all sorts of talk about himself; said he was going to go in the country for a day or two, but soon return.

Samuel Hughes, ticket agent for the San Francisco railroad, identified the prisoner as a man to whom he had sold a ticket to San Francisco, April 6th; identified the ticket, which bore his own signature and that of H. M. Brooks. The prisoner had made no inquiry as to the price of the ticket, and when he paid for it drew forth a large roll of bills of large denominations. The defense waived cross-examination. George Hess, pawnbroker, met the prisoner on the third or fourth day of April. The prisoner wanted to borrow twenty-five dollars on a watch chain. Witness refused to loan him so much. The prisoner tried to sell him other trivial articles, saying he must have money on Monday. After Easter Sunday prisoner called again, purchased a flute for $8 and a set of diamonds, paying for them with a hundred dollar bill, which he selected from a roll of several of the same denomination. Witness noticed nothing unusual in the prisoner's talk.

Fred Bieger, trunk maker, testified that the prisoner had bought from him a canvas covered trunk and packing case on Monday, April 6th. In paying for them he exhibited a large roll of bills, mostly of large denominations. Later in the day he returned to the store and bought two large trunk straps. The straps taken from the large trunk in which Preller's body was found were identified as those sold to the prisoner. Witness was shown two trunk boards found in the packing case and asked if they were parts of the tray. He said they were not, but were pieces of the top of another trunk. The packing case had no tray. The zinc trunk in which Preller's body was found was brought before the witness, who was asked to tell as an expert if the tray had ever belonged in it. Mr. Fauntelleroy, counsel for the defense, objected to expert testimony, but his objection was overruled, and witness said it was. Exception was taken to the ruling. The point was an important one, as the tray and partition were found in the packing case.

Wm. Frain, a Southern hotel porter, recognized the trunks (bought from Bieger) as those he had carried to the prisoner's room on the same day they were brought. When he entered the room the zinc trunk was in the middle of the floor and clothes were scattered about and heaped in piles. He lifted one end of the zinc trunk to see if it was packed and thought it weighed 170 or 180 pounds, a heavy weight for a trunk of that size. Witness at the prisoner's order carried down the canvas covered trunk, leaving the other. Maxwell said he would be back in a day or two.

Louis F. Duff, hat dealer, testified that he sold Maxwell a hat on Easter Sunday. Maxwell wanted one to "make him look like a Yankee."

J. A. W. Fernes, druggist, testified that Maxwell came into his store on several occasions. About 1 p. m. on Easter Sunday he came into the store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and some carbolic acid. After a little chat he went away. About 5 p. m. he returned and asked for another four-ounce bottle of chloroform. Witness had only about that quantity left, and gave him two ounces. Defendant objected to this, saying he wanted four ounces or all witness had, but he took two ounces, and after tearing the wet label from the bottle, with the remark that he, being a doctor, labels were not necessary, left the store in great haste. He had previously said he was in a great hurry and had insisted that he should be waited on quickly.

On cross-examination witness said that when defendant came to the store the second time he said he had accidentally knocked over the first bottle of chloroform, spilled the contents, and wanted another supply as quick as possible. He did not appear excited, only in a hurry.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

A Street Assassination.

DENVER, May 19.—James Whitney, a street-car driver, while turning his car at the end of the Broadway line at 10:30 to-night was shot through the heart and instantly killed by an unknown person. The car was empty and the assassin was evidently standing by its side when he fired the fatal shot, as the drivers' clothes were afire. Robbery is supposed to be the cause, but several parties heard the shot, rushed to the car and the murderer escaped without securing the box. Deceased had been married only a year. His wife is soon to become a mother, and it is feared the shock will prove fatal to her.

Clow and McCoy.

DENVER, May 18.—W. B. Masterson of Denver and Dodge City, to-day signed articles for a glove match to a finish between John P. Clow, champion of Colorado, and Pete McCoy of New York, formerly with John L. Sullivan. The match will take place at Battery D, June 21st, in Chicago, for $1000 a side and to a finish.

An Engineer's Accident.

DENVER, May 19.—William Howard, engineer on the Colorado Central, while working with the hose of the air brake on his freight train at Golden this afternoon, was caught between two freight cars and seriously injured in the groin. Recovery is doubtful.

Military Posts for Denver.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Teller to-day introduced in the senate a bill to appropriate $20,000 for the establishment and erection of military posts near Denver.

Cyclone in Idaho.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 19.—A Tribune special from Blackfoot, Idaho, says: A cyclone struck this place at 2:15 p. m. to-day, entirely demolishing the Union Pacific round house. About thirty men were inside at the time, who fled to pits, barely escaping with their lives. The following were injured: S. A. Paxton, head and face cut; Thomas Marquett, John McMillan, leg broken. D. A. Taylor's new brick building was unroofed.

Asiatic Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The steamer San Pablo has arrived with Hong Kong dates to April 24th, Yokohama to May 5th.

News was received at Tientsin April 7th that one of the imperial palaces, about forty miles from Peking on the route to the eastern tombs, had been destroyed by fire. The palace was built in 1650 at over two million dollars cost.

During April over 13,000 cases of small-pox occurred in Japan. More than 3,000 resulted fatally.

Paymaster Watkins, United States ship Ossipe, while the vessel was at Yokohama disappeared April 29th. Charges are pending against him. Admiral Davis offered a reward of a thousand dollars for his capture.

The first conference between representatives of Japan and treaty powers for revision of the existing treaty occurred May 1st. Drafts of the revised treaty were submitted and the conference adjourned to May 22d.

FISHERIES TROUBLES.

Further Evidence of Unneighborly Feeling by Canada.

Precedents Fail to Sustain Seizures of Fishing Vessels.

Gladstone Defeats an Attempt to Limit Debate

The Canadian Embroglio.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—One of the topics considered at the cabinet meeting to-day was the seizure of American fishing vessels by Canadian authorities for alleged violations of customs laws.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 18.—A telegram from Digby says that an order for the sale of the schooner Adams by the sheriff has been received. All fish and other perishable articles will be sold at once.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 18.—H. M. S. Emerald arrived here to-day from Bermuda. She will leave in a few days for New Foundland on fishery protection business.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Congressman Boutelle called at the state department this morning with a private telegram received by him reporting refusal by customs authorities at Digby to allow the American schooner Jennie and Julia to buy herring "for any purpose whatever." Mr. Boutelle was told the department had not yet received official information of this matter, but would make immediate inquiry.

The session of the cabinet to-day, which was somewhat longer than usual, was mainly devoted to consideration of the Canadian fishery treaty. Action was postponed, it is understood, in order to await a report of more detailed and definite information from Consul General Phelan at Halifax in regard to the seizure of the American vessels Adams and Doughty.

BOSTON, May 20.—A former fishery seizure case, similar in every important respect to that of the David J. Adams and in many respects to that of the Ella M. Doughty, was that of the Gloucester schooner White Fawn, seized in 1870 on the New Brunswick coast for buying bait at Head Harbor. The case was argued in the vice-admiralty court of New Brunswick in March of the following year, before Judge Hazen, who interpreted the convention of 1818 in wholly different spirit from that placed on it by the British now. He decided that the seizure was illegal and ordered release of the vessel with everything that was on board when the seizure was made. Judge Hazen cited the fact that the White Fawn was not alleged to have fished in the three-mile limit, and for all that appeared it might have been the master's intention to fish outside the limit only. It was not for the court to impute an intention to break the law. The captain had a right to pass with his vessel through three marine miles to the fishing grounds outside.

A Halifax special says: Consul General Phelan in his report in regard to the Ella M. Dougherty will show that the presence of the vessel in Strann's Bay was due to ice, which prevented her from putting to sea, and compelled her to seek proper and immediate shelter.

English Politics.

LONDON, May 18.—South London liberal unions have forwarded copies of a series of resolutions to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chamberlain. They say that the principle of home rule is opposed to the principles of the liberal party and that the establishment of home rule would result in the dismemberment of the empire and would place the minority in the hands at the mercy of the majority. They advocate liberal concessions of local government powers to Ireland, measures in that direction that would be applicable to England and Scotland as well as to Ireland, and they demand retention of Irish members in the imperial parliament.

Lord Salisbury, since the union of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, has shown symptoms of abandoning Lord Hartington to support Mr. Bright. He has informed the radicals that if the home rule bill be passed he will insist on removal of Irish representatives from Westminster as an essential principle of home rule.

The queen has assented to the dissolution of parliament, but does not approve of an immediate dissolution. She recommends that dissolution be postponed until August on the ground that the general election in June would unsettle the season and be injurious to London tradesmen.

Malcontents assert that the nine liberals who have deserted the opposition since Saturday were not included in Mr. Caine's list of 95 liberals who had pledged themselves to oppose the home rule bill.

At a loyalist meeting at Bradford to-day a resolution denouncing home rule was carried. Though the meeting was carefully packed there were 200 dissenters present.

Home Rule in the Commons.

LONDON, May 18.—Gladstone in the commons this afternoon moved that the house devote four nights out of five given to parliamentary business every week to debate on the home rule bill. The premier's proposal produced a sensation, as it had come to be generally believed, without any clearly definite reason why, that the government had about given up hope of carrying their measure and would bring on a crisis as early as possible. Excited discussion at once followed Gladstone's motion. During this discussion both sides to the controversy revealed their position. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, conservative, said his party wanted a pledge that the debate would be finished Friday next. To this Gladstone answered that his reckoning extended the debate far beyond the date fixed by the opposition. After a long and warm discussion Gladstone's motion was carried.

Mr. Labouchere said it was clear that the chief object of the opposition was to get rid of Mr. Gladstone. The liberals who were opposing the bill were simply asserting the power of the tories to pursue the policy of coercion. Mr. Labouchere's speech was full of witticisms and convulsed the house, especially references to Mr. Chamberlain's "cocksureness." That gentleman, he said, reminded him of Moses on Mount Sinai. The member for Birmingham would be as much surprised if anybody doubted he was right as Moses would have been if an Israelite had risen and proposed an amendment to the ten commandments.

When Mr. Labouchere suggested that the bill be dropped after the second reading Gladstone leaned forward and closely watched the effect of the speaker's remarks on the Parnellite members. Mr. Dillon and other Irish members arose simultaneously and in reply to Labouchere's suggestion shouted an emphatic "No." Labouchere was undoubtedly inspired to make the proposal. He had frequently had interviews with Morley and party managers.

Labouchere in the course of his speech likened Mr. Chamberlain to a jackal or whipper-in for a whig cave. Among Mr. Chamberlain's many good qualities, he said, was the magnificent confidence in himself which led him to consider nothing could be good that he had not originated. His impulsiveness, however, made him leap before he looked. He thereby compromised himself and he felt obliged to continue in what he knew to be an erroneous course.

On motion of Mr. MacCarthy debate was adjourned.

Home Rule Agitation.

LONDON, May 19.—Salisbury was accorded a perfect ovation when he appeared upon the stage of Her Majesty's theater this afternoon to address a conservative meeting assembled there under the auspices of the Primrose league. All his auditors wore Beaconsfield's favorite flower. In his address Salisbury declared that toryism was growing rapidly among all classes in the empire. He said he felt it to be his duty in the critical times to urge all loyal men to combine for the support of religion and the empire. He denied that he had recommended as the best means of governing the Irish people the adoption of the twenty years coercion policy. He had only advised the maintenance of law and order in Ireland. He reiterated his advice to the Irish to emigrate from Ireland. They could not prosper and be contented under British rule. He urged conservatives to support the liberal unionist candidate in the coming election where the conservatives have no candidate.

The conservatives have arranged to hold a monster loyalist demonstration against the home rule bill in the city of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to-night. Parnell has organized a counter-demonstration at the same place and has sent Healy Hatter to take charge of it and make the principal speech.

An American Offer.

LONDON, May 18.—The Irish National league has received from the Ninth New York regiment and the Clan Na Gael society of that city offers to equip, transport and maintain in the field ten thousand men to support home rule in Ulster against any and all loyalist opposition.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Relative to the cable dispatch received to-day to the effect that the Ninth regiment and Clan Na Gael had offered to send 10,000 men to impose home rule on Ulster, an officer of the regiment this evening said there was no truth whatever in it. Similar denials are made for the Clan Na Gael.

Deputy Sheriffs Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The grand jury at Belleville, Ill., to-day returned their report to the circuit court after having refused to find true bills against deputy sheriffs who fired upon the mob in East St. Louis during the recent railroad strike and killed six of their number. An order was made for their release and they departed for their homes.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Government bonds were quiet and heavy, 4s being a shade lower. State bonds were dull and steady. There was an increased business in the general stock market, in early dealings firm but too dull to have any character. New York Central declined ¼ but had regained most of this loss by noon. After 12 o'clock there was a noticeable increase in the activity and strength of the market, though there was no more than moderate business throughout the afternoon. Prices continued strong without any important reaction and the market closed at or near the best figures of the day.

Mining shares were dull but firm. Sales: Amador 0.5, Homestake 21 to 21½, Iron Silver and Norcross 2.50, Eureka 3.15, California and Virginia 1.55, Sierra Nevada 1.2, Yellow Jacket 1.05, Little Chief 22.

Adams Express	142	American Express	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	130½	Erie	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	15½	Preferred	[illegible]
Central Pacific	37⅛	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	105½	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	107¾	Wells Fargo	121
Preferred	139	Ontario	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	7⅞	Iron Silver	[illegible]
U. S. Express	60	Quicksilver	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	64⅛	Preferred	20
Northern Pacific	13½	Homestake	20
Preferred	54½	Potosi	[illegible]
C. C. & I. Co.	23¼	Deadwood	[illegible]

Running Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The track to-day was good for the first two races but was heavy after, from a continuous pour of rain.

First race, ¾ mile heats—Pearl Jennings won in three straight heats, The Slasher took 2d place, The Stormer 3d; time 1.15.

Second race, Clark stakes, 1½ miles—Starters Blue Wing, Silver Cloud, Lafitte, War Fellow, Free Knight, Harrodsburg and Endurer. War Fellow took the lead and increased it to three lengths, Blue Wing second, one length in front of Free Knight third. War Fellow quit at the end of three-quarters of a mile and Blue Wing went to the lead followed by Free Knight and Endurer. In the stretch Free Knight joined Blue Wing and a close race to the end resulted, Blue Wing winning handily in half a length, Free Knight second, Endurer third; time 2.10.

Third race, 1⅛ miles—Brevet won by a length, Bootblack second, Tom Barlow third; time 2.02½.

APACHE ATROCITIES.

Geronimo Finding Fresh Victims Daily in Arizona.

The Apaches Picking off Ranchers Near Tombstone.

Culpability of Actors in the Milwaukee Riots Explained.

The Apache Carnage.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The Chronicle's Tombstone special says: Captain Keys and Lieutenant Ward have been arrested by General Miles for dilatoriness in proceeding to the assistance of Captain Lebo during the latter's recent engagement with the hostiles at Calabasas. They have been taken to Fort Grant and their command turned over to Captain Lebo.

NOGALES, ARIZ., May 19.—Two sons of Captain Arcrade, while on the way to Aqua Zarca ranch, their home, from here, were murdered yesterday by Indians seven miles south of here. Three horses bearing bloody saddles ran into Rancho De Plata this morning. The same horses had passed an hour before bearing two men named Sullivan and Moore and a courier, riding towards Nogales, trying to overtake them. All are believed to have been killed by the Apaches. Oscar Darwin and partner, mining here, are also reported murdered. Capt. Lawton is in close pursuit. Indians have a number of wounded in the Huacoma mountains, and Lawton, it is expected, will overhaul them there.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A telegram was received at the war department this morning from General Miles dated Ft. Huachuca, May 18, stating that Lieutenant Brown, "F" troop, Fourth cavalry, struck the Indians Sunday evening, slightly wounded, captured property, seven Winchester rifles, ammunition, saddles and a few horses. The Indians then turned westward. They are being followed by Lawton's and Hatfield's commands. They were near Santa Barbara and Buena Vista Monday.

Killed by Redskins.

TOMBSTONE, May 20.—Fred Batsey, while on a visit to his brother at a neighboring ranch a short distance from here, was killed by Indians yesterday. A wood-cutter known as Dutch Charley engaged on the same ranch, was seriously wounded. Harry, brother of the murdered man, escaped. A Mexican just arrived from the Whetstone mountains notified the sheriff that Apaches killed three Mexicans this morning.

Anarchists Consider Alarm.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—The charge given by Judge Mallory to-day to the grand jury drawn to consider cases against alleged instigators or participants in recent labor riots in this city, while commended by the public in general, is the occasion of considerable comment among the Socialist fraternity. After charging the jury to consider its work in a spirit of strict justice, the judge continued: No person should be punished for the commission of any crime unless such person was in some way by word or act connected with its commission. It is necessary that a person should have actually participated in the commission of an unlawful or criminal act to make him a principal, but every person who by advice, counsel, or otherwise incites others to the commission of any unlawful or criminal act is equally guilty with one who actually perpetrates the act, and such persons may be prosecuted as principals. The time of commission of the crime is an agreement between two or more persons wrongfully to injure or prejudice the rights of any body of men. If there be two or more persons conspire together for the purpose of boycotting a firm with intent to injure its business they may be indicted for conspiracy. If a member resorts to violence or other unlawful means for the purpose of accomplishing objects sought to be obtained by any organization whose objects or members are bound is an unlawful organization and liable to indictment. Conspiracy to prevent by means of threats or unlawful means an operative from obtaining employment in his business is indictable. It is an indictable offense to conspire to molest and obstruct workmen with a view to induce them to leave their employment, and any labor organization having for its object the accomplishment of such purposes by such means is unlawful.

Anarchists Suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Discussion of anarchism in St. Louis and the most effective means of preventing its spread occupied the attention of the police commissioners at their regular meeting. It is stated by a member of the board that the members have never attempted to suppress meetings of anarchists, though they knew their incendiary speeches at such times were violations of the law, that the district attorney had refused to bring the matter before the grand jury; that justices had refused to issue warrants for their arrest. In view of these facts the board adopted a resolution instructing the chief of police to disperse all unlawful assemblages of anarchists at which resistance to law is advocated, and arrest any and all violators of the law by uttering incendiary speeches or inciting to riot.

A Lockout Ended.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—Twenty-one firms, comprising the Newark Fur Hat Manufacturers' association, who locked out their men on the 1st, decided to end the lockout to-day and notified the men to return to work.

End of a Strike.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Brooklyn sugar workers' strike has been declared at an end and the union dissolved. Frederick Weingarot, of the strikers, assaulted John D. Engle, president of the organization, at a late hour last night and attempted to stab him. None of the strikers returned to work to-day.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum...... $10.00 Six months $5.00
Three months .... 2.50 One month.......... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... $2.00 Six months........ $1.00
Three months ... .50 One month .... .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

There will soon be a bridge over the Monument on the Mesa road.

The house will probably lay the steamship subsidy bill on the shelf. The Pacific Mail has had enough pickings at the treasury.

Lord Salisbury says that the tory party in England is growing. This means civilization is going backward. We don't believe it.

There will be a liquor issue in Pennsylvania this fall. The prohibitionists are well organized and present a ticket worthy of support.

Our police are doing well in arresting the tramps and putting them to work. There has been too much sneak thieving to have it safe for us to make it pleasant for tramps to come here.

We trust our readers will read carefully the sprinkling ordinance published this morning. It will be enforced May 27th, but the council will amend it, if it is shown that it can be made more efficient.

New York is said to be divided between President Cleveland and Governor Hill. This is so much the worse for New York. The republicans could not put up a candidate weak enough to be beaten by Hill.

The opponents of Gladstone seem to be hopeful of beating him. They may prevent the second reading, but the triumph will be short lived. Gladstone has justice on his side and the people will follow him.

The mayor of one of our cities has announced by proclamation that workingmen can return to their work without molestation. It is a peculiar state of affairs when a proclamation is required to enable a man to earn his living.

It is pleasant to read the words of Judge Barrett in sentencing Jaehne to the penitentiary. We cannot judge the moral condition of a people by the number of crimes which are committed so much as the way in which those crimes are regarded and the punishment awarded for them.

The ordinance on sprinkling should be carefully read. The council is trying to arrange the hours so as to give all a chance to use the hydrant water to the best advantage. The plan may not be perfect, and we shall be happy to publish any correspondence suggesting improvements.

The Washington Hatchet has the following regarding the relations between the president and his party that shows the democrats are gaining in intelligence:

"It is rather early to discuss the president's chance for a renomination in 1888, but he and his party seem rather nearer together than they were at the beginning of the session. At that time there was grave and frank opposition to the administration policy in both houses and prominent democrats went upon record as differing radically from the White House views of what was necessary for party success. Since then much of the opposition has died away, however, and what dissatisfaction there is left seems to be confined to disappointed applicants for office and to Tammany. How much the fight on the Edmunds resolution has had to do with this change it is difficult to say, but it was probably a factor. Immediate official contact with the president has, doubtless, also had its influence upon democratic congressmen.

"Before the late Vice-President Hendricks died it was his constant advice to avoid any open rupture. He was opposed to the civil service idea but he held that the antagonism, while firm, should be respectful, and that it would be bad policy to attack the president personally inasmuch as it would create two factions in the party and injure its prospects in 1888. This advice seems to have been finally taken and none of the democratic leaders have actually broken with the president, or made it impossible for them to visit the White House because of unusually bitter and adverse criticism."

Professor Dwight belongs to a long line of ancestors distinguished for mental power, lofty character and distinguished careers. There are few of the old families that New England is so justly proud of that Professor Dwight cannot trace relationship to. He comes in a direct line from Jonathan Edwards. Mary Edwards was the daughter of the latter and the mother of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, the distinguished president of Yale. President Dwight married Mary Woolsey an aunt of ex-President Woolsey of Yale, and they were the grand parents of Professor Dwight. To name the Dwights who even in this country have achieved eminence in theology, law, journalism and medicine would require considerable space. But it may be interesting to name a few of the immediate ancestors of Professor Dwight. The Rev. Timothy Dwight was the eldest of three brothers who all became distinguished. The eldest brother was president of Yale from 1795 to 1817 and was one of half a dozen men who made a profound impression on the intellectual life of this country at the beginning of this century. Two of his sons were eminent theologians. Dr. S. E. Dwight began life as a lawyer in which profession he was successful. He began to preach when 31 years old in Boston where for years he was considered one of the ablest preachers. Afterwards he was president of Hamilton college and the last of his life was occupied in literary work. The other son was the Rev. William Theodore Dwight, who for a quarter of a century was considered the leading pulpit orator in the Congregational denomination. He was solicited in vain to take professorships in three different theological schools and also to accept other positions of trust and influence. But he preferred his life as a preacher and continued his work until ill health compelled him to abandon it at the age of sixty-nine. With such ancestors there is reason for the faith in Professor Dwight's future. Professor Dwight was born at Norwich in 1828, and is in vigorous health, mentally and physically.

Yesterday Theodore Dwight, professor of sacred literature in Yale Theological seminary, was elected president of Yale college. For some time this result has been foreseen. He represented the younger and progressive element of the college that was dissatisfied with the conservative policy of President Porter. An effort will be made now to put Yale along side of Harvard in giving a much more extended curriculum. Professor Dwight has many of the elements of a college president needed in these times. He is a brilliant thinker and of scholarly tastes. In theology he has broad church views and is one of the school Newman Smith and T. T. Munger are members of. He has the views of college government and the development of a university system that will restore to Yale the prestige that Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities have taken from her. But he is not energetic except in the work that is in the line of his tastes. Since some of his friends have feared that he might be unsuccessful as an executive officer. There has been no question about his ability or the soundness of the policy he would pursue. The circumstances under which he is elected will probably however call for his best energies. He becomes president at a critical time in the history of Yale. Yale has been simply a great college, yet with all the elements in her organization to make a great university. The progressive part of the alumni wished the associate professional schools with the college to make a great university. With large resources and rich generous friends to draw from, with an alumni that numbers as great names in all the professions as that of any other college, with a faculty in all the different schools famous for fine scholarship, profound thinking and large acquirements, with historical associations so intimate with our literary and intellectual growth as a nation, there is no reason why Yale should not be all that her loyal sons expect or hope for. The event is of interest outside of the immediate friends of Yale, because this event is likely to have no small influence on the university development of our schools of learning all over the land.

The following letter from A. H. Stephens to the editor of the Atlanta Sun on journalism discusses some very interesting questions:

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., May 4, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: I send you some items to go in your condensation of general state news.

You are making this an exceedingly striking and useful feature in the Sun, getting ahead of all the other papers in the state. It is an important feature in a newspaper. I would suggest to you to have a regular place and a regular column in the paper for this matter, just as the editorial column is fixed, so that every regular reader will know exactly where to look for it.

In short, let me give you this opinion, that in the makeup of a paper nothing is more essential than to keep the same sort of matter every day in the same place, so that the paper will bear a constant individual identity. Have as few changes in its daily features as possible. It looks badly to take up a paper—a familiar acquaintance—and see its countenance changing every week or two. Let editorials always be in their proper place, new advertisements in theirs, telegrams in theirs, locals proper in theirs, and your condensed news always in theirs.

I would not head my telegrams "Telegraph to the Sun," but "Associated Press Dispatches." This is better taste, and besides 'tis the truth. Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

This advice is peculiarly good to all western papers and we think represents the position of the average thinking reader. There are some advertisers who do not wish to advertise unless they can get some peculiar position in the paper occupied for reading matter. This does not accomplish the good the advertiser expects. It annoys the reader who sees an advertisement where he expected to see reading matter. Nor does a reader wish to find reading advertisements among local items. A paper that insists on a regular make up and as far as possible classifies the advertisements, suits the reader best and gives the advertiser the best chance of having his announcement read. The remark about heading our dispatches is good. Only when a paper goes to the expense of getting a special dispatch it should have the credit for it. But an associated press dispatch need not have any heading, because it is assumed that all dispatches not marked special are associated press dispatches. If western newspapers would take the advice of the above letter they would publish more readable papers, and in the end give the advertiser better satisfaction. Italics too freely used in an article prevent any part being emphasized. The same is true of the place of an advertisement. If unusual places are long used for advertisements, then no place is unusual or prominent.

CANDIDATES FOR 1888.

There is now a good deal of discussion about candidates for 1888. If the democrats renominate Cleveland or any other man that can command independent votes under some circumstances, it is evident that republican success is only possible with a candidate who can hold the independent republican vote. This theory is not thought good by partisans, but the party as a whole know better. An old or defensive campaign is not desirable. When 1888 comes it will be thought best to put up a candidate that all republicans will support. We do not think now of but three names which are prominently mentioned that will please the independent voter. We allude to Senators Edmunds, Hoar and Hawley.

In 1880 Senator Edmunds would have been a strong candidate, but his standing now is not what it was then. He would be weak as a party candidate because of his course in the Blaine campaign. He is still worshipped by the independents of the New York Nation school, but the scales would probably drop from their eyes before the campaign was well under way. He is now too much mixed up with corporations, and his record would have weak points because of this. He has been losing his hold on some good elements in his party by his advocacy of the Chinese bill and his too strict partisan course this winter. He no longer makes the impression on legislation that he did a few years ago. He is absent from his seat a good deal and does not closely watch the legislation he is not interested in. There is nothing in his record for the past three years that can give him strength and much that can weaken him.

Senator Hawley has many of the elements of a strong candidate. He was in the lower house from 1871 to 1875 and has been in the senate since 1881. He has thus acquired some familiarity with national affairs. He has been several times governor of Connecticut and was president of the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia in 1876. He will have a fair reputation for executive ability because of this. He was a gallant soldier and will arouse considerable enthusiasm because of his war record. He supported Blaine in 1884 and has a good record in the senate as a party man. He will therefore have the hearty support of the organization. His public record is clear, and he is known to have ability. These are positive recommendations. Yet, after all, he will be a negative candidate. His long public career has not been marked by an act of great force. He has not taken any position on a great national question that aroused attention or made him enemies. In the senate he has been "in the swim." He seems now anxious not to do anything, so that he may have the advantage of a negative record in the canvass. Independents can afford to support him, but his course in the senate has given no positive reasons for his support.

Senator Hoar is not considered as strong a candidate by some as either of the above. It is admitted that his support of Blaine will give him the support of his party. But in supporting Blaine, he antagonized the independents, and it is said that he cannot command this vote as well as either of the other two. We should be sorry for the intelligence of the independents if this were true. His position was exactly the same as Senator Hawley's. Edmunds did not support Blaine, but it is now generally understood that personal dislike and not a sense of public honor determined his course. Hoar has aside from his course in 1884, the record that should make him strongest with the independents. His record gives positive grounds for supporting him. While voting with his party, usually, he is the senator of all who follows his conscience most in his vote. When he does differ with his party associates, it is understood that he acts from conviction, and he is respected. Hence no party pressure is brought against him. He has taken decided positions on all great questions. He does not dodge any issues. When he speaks in behalf of or against a measure, he always takes a position far beyond any mere expediency. There is a moral elevation about many of his speeches that lifts him above most of his associates. Right and wrong rather than advantage or disadvantage determine his course. Yet he is not in any sense impracticable. He is shrewd and sensible. Take his career in the senate for ten years and his votes and speeches show independence of sentiment, loyalty to conviction, and what experience has shown to be uniform right thinking and acting. We said in the beginning that it was necessary for the republican candidate to have the support of the independents. It is equally true that he must be popular with the stalwarts. If so the candidate must come from the supporters of Blaine. Senator Hoar, of all the prominent supporters of Blaine, is the one the independents can most consistently support. He might not be as strong a candidate as Hawley, but more positive reasons could be given for supporting him.

IRISH DEPENDENCY.

Professor E. A. Freeman is hardly the authority on English constitutional history that Professor Stubbs is. Stubbs is perhaps to-day the student of English history with the largest information. He is in close sympathy with the best tendencies of the English race. He is a profound admirer of English character and is jealous of English honor. But his idea of English honor is not in making a few thousand Soudanese to make the English name respected, or in taking sides with barbarian Turks against Christian Bulgarians in order to acquire prestige. Maintaining English honor to him is in maintaining those principles of justice, freedom and honesty that English men brought from their forest homes in Germany to Briton over fourteen centuries ago. He believes in the unity of the empire more intelligently and more profoundly than mere amateurs like Churchill, because he has studied scientifically the gradual growth of the English speaking people from the time of the seven monarchies in England, not to speak of the monarchies in Scotland, Ireland and Wales into the close compact government which the British empire presents to the world to-day. We say therefore that he can speak on the great problem the English people are now trying to solve with greater authority than most any other living English man. In a letter to the Pall Mall Budget of May 6th, he gives the following unqualified approval of Gladstone's bill:

I see that the question of the Irish members keeping their seats in the British parliament is still a matter of discussion in the highest regions. Will you allow a brief statement in favor of Mr. Gladstone's original proposal to exclude them.

There are three shapes in which Ireland might receive a separate legislature. First, there is the relation which existed (in form) from 1782 to 1800, the relation which exists between Sweden and Norway, between Hungary and Austria. In this system the common king is the only connecting tie. It follows either that the smaller country must helplessly accept the foreign policy of the greater, or else that the king must be allowed a degree of personal authority inconsistent with what is commonly called constitutional government. In case of possible war, for instance, the British ministry, supported by the British people, might advise one thing, the Irish ministry, supported by the Irish people, might advise another. Is the king personally to have free choice between the two policies? Or is Ireland necessarily to follow the policy of Great Britain? In this latter case she becomes practically a dependency.

Secondly, a federal system is conceivable, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, should be states with separate legislatures, with a federal legislature for common purposes. Does anybody really wish this? And again, Would it not be needful to subdivide the states further? England would be almost as much of an "empire state" as Prussia, and Ireland would run a great chance of being always outvoted.

Thirdly, there is the plan actually proposed, which treats Ireland as a dependency. It would be a practical dependency in any case; only Mr. Gladstone's scheme looks the fact in the face, and legislates accordingly. This is very much like what Mr. O'Connor argued for some months back in a most important letter in the Times. The only question is whether the Irish are ready to accept the dependent relation. Seemingly they are. If so, what necessarily follows from that relation is full control over their own internal affairs, no control over the common affairs of the kingdom. Ireland would become again, what it once was, a dependency of Great Britain on much the same terms as Man and the Norman islands.

In such a state of things, there is clearly no room for Irish members in the British parliament, any more than there would be under the first proposals. In either case Ireland accepts the policy of Great Britain; in the first case practically, in the last avowedly. That policy must be determined by a British ministry, responsible to a British parliament. There is here no room for Irish votes. Still less is there any room for Irish votes in the discussion of purely British matters. The British parliament will see to those, while the Irish parliament will see to purely Irish matters. Worse than all would it be to have Irish members of the British parliament voting on some matters and not voting on others, and those matters which it would not always be easy to distinguish.

Of Mr. Gladstone's scheme the exclusion of Irish members from the British parliament is an essential part. As far as I can see, they are out of place at Westminster, except either (1) on the present system, or (2) on a system purely federal. And I ask again, is anybody really prepared for this last? To propose such a federal union is perfectly fair; to propose the Swedish and Hungarian system is perfectly fair; but to propose the retention of Irish members as a mere modification of Mr. Gladstone's scheme will not do. Of that scheme, the scheme of dependency, the absence of Irish members from Westminster is an essential part.

The main objection brought against the scheme is that Ireland, unrepresented in the British parliament, will have to contribute to the expenses of the British government. This is said to be contrary to the rule of "No taxation without representation." But under the proposed scheme, Ireland would not, strictly speaking, be taxed by the British parliament; it would simply, as a dependency of Great Britain, pay a contribution to purposes in which Great Britain will look after the interests of its dependency. This state of things is not necessarily implied in the dependent relation; but it is always possible under it. It is a great wrong that Bulgaria is made to pay a tribute to the Turk; but the wrong does not lie in the fact that Bulgaria is not represented in any Turkish parliament. It lies in the fact that the Turk is sure to spend the money which he wrings from Bulgaria either on his own pleasures or (which with the present grand Turk is more likely) on political and military objects hostile to the interests of Bulgaria. Between Great Britain and Ireland we trust that this will not be so. * * *

What I have said may have been forestalled; it may have been answered. It is at least one possible view of the case; and those who accept it will wish Mr. Gladstone to stick at least to the two plain pillars of his scheme: (1) an Irish parliament in Dublin; (2) no Irish members at Westminster. Given these two essential points, the rest is matter of detail, open to discussion among those who are agreed on these main principles.

PERSONAL.

Sam Brown has joined the revival combination of Jones and Small.

Murat Halstead has a son in each of the four classes of Princeton college.

Ex-Secretary Windom is in Mexico on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Baron Nordenskjold is making a visit at Berlin, where he is something of a lion.

It is said that the membership of the United States senate represents $100,000,000 of wealth.

Mme. Patti has reached Craig-y-Nos, with Nicolini, and is about to settle down for the summer.

Chief Justice Waite hopes to be able to pass his summer vacation in Alaska—the coolest corner of the country.

Joe Howard's lecture for the benefit of the New York Press club's burying ground netted between $100 and $5000.

Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, went home on Thursday. He is expected to return about May 25th with his bride.

Mr. Powderly, the labor leader, has been copied in wax for a New York show. Fame is fame, and by his side stands Jay Gould.

Since the day of his wife's death, it is said that Historian Bancroft has lost interest in the things which used to attract him most.

Danville, Pa., is to have a fine public library and gymnasium costing $100,000, the gift of Thomas Beaver, uncle of General Beaver.

Senator Logan will speak at Providence, R. I., under the auspices of the Young Men's republican club to-day. He will be the guest of Governor Wetmore.

Henry Ward Beecher has charmed the citizens of Montreal. They declare that he is the most eloquent man who has ever been heard in that city since the days of Dufferin.

Queen Victoria is about to make some important improvements on the Birkhall estate, which she bought from the Prince of Wales last year for $125,000. It adjoins Balmoral.

William Morris, an artist and designer, of London, deplores that, in spite of the efforts of people for forty years to raise the taste in art, the world is growing uglier and more common-place.

Ex-Minister Foster, who is practicing law in Washington, says that he does not think there is any danger of the Asiatic cholera reaching this country if ordinary precautions are observed.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly suggests that the Irish societies of Boston shall decorate the grave of Wendell Phillips on Decoration day, in honor of his services to the cause of Irish independence.

Boston hopes that Sir T. Grattan Esmonde, a member of parliament and a great grandson of Henry Grattan, can be induced to attend the parliamentary fund festival to be held in that city on June 17th.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women" has been adapted in French under the title of "Quatres Filles du Dr. Marsh," and another of her stories as "La Petite Rose; ses six Tantes et ses sept Cousins."

Father Juan Greco, of Sacubaya, Mexico, has a Pompeian statue of Hercules that was a favorite of the ill-fated Maximilian. He bought it for $25 in a pawnshop, and has since refused an offer of $4000 for it.

Alfred C. Manning, a well known ship builder, died at Fairhaven, Conn., Monday, leaving a large fortune. He was born a slave in North Carolina and bought himself and wife out of slavery forty years ago.

Saturday, May 8th, was the bi-centennial anniversary of the printing of Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia"—a fact noted in some resolutions of the Albany Institute, which last week celebrated its own bi-centennial.

The London Standard, referring to the arrival in England of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, says: "The Cephalonia has landed a guest as honored as any who has crossed the Atlantic within the memory of the present generation."

Mr. Whistler, the artist, as it is interesting to learn, was once a West Point cadet and stood No. 1 in drawing in a class of forty-two. Add ten to forty-two and you get at Whistler's age.

The southern magazine, Dixie, has been sold to a joint stock company with $1000 paid-up capital, and will remain under the same management as heretofore. The incorporators of the company include George B. Douglas, of Buffalo, N. Y.; R. H. Richards, of the Atlanta National bank, and Charles H. Wells, the editor of Dixie.

"Dr. James Green," says a New York gossip, "of the man whom one of Abram Hewitt's daughters is to marry, "is a tall, dark Kentuckian, who has lived in New York for a number of years. He has always been interested in turf matters, and I believe Mr. Lorillard presented Parole to him at the close of the last running season.

A novel flower has been found on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the San Jose hacienda, some twenty-two leagues from the city of Tehuantepec. This floral chameleon has the faculty of changing its colors during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. This red-white-and-blue flower grows on a tree about the size of the guayave tree, and another peculiarity of this flower is that only at noon does it give out any perfume.

General Sherman's middle name, "Tecumseh," he owes to his father, who had removed to Ohio just before the war of 1812 with the British and Indians, and, in spite of the Indian depredations, "seems to have caught a fancy for the great chief of the Shawnees." In the new edition of his life, General Sherman says that his father had tried for years to get one of his sons named "Tecumseh," but that he did not succeed until his mother had named a son for each of her brothers. Then she ran out of names, and Judge Sherman had his way.

Will They Do It?

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The direful intelligence comes to hand that the sleeping-car porters are about to strike. One can almost see the chill of horror that goes the rounds of the traveling public at this announcement. The strike of the butchers, the bakers, and the furniture-makers are at once dwarfed into insignificance by comparison, and the long-suffering public gives a soulful sigh that sinks deep into the pocket and runs the gamut of philanthropy with a twang and shows how much out of tune the chord of human sympathy finds itself.

The sleeping car porter, the African with Anglomaniac tendency to assess the public at all hours of the day and night for alleged favors, presumably for the privilege of traveling in his company, the men with good clothes and the lady with diamond ear drops are generally marked for the porter's particular attention, unless the knowing passenger knows ever can come in for a share of this attention with a tip in advance. But the passengers who do not look as though inclined to pave the route with specie are let severely alone until their debarkment, when the porter literally dusts the money out of them whether they will or no. This genii of the traveling public generally makes up a berth and puts the passenger to bed, as his easy conscience dictates; in the stilly hours of the night he rakes in all unsecured foot-gear and gives it a liberal coat of thick metallic luster like stove-blacking: and, in the early hours of morning he pulls the tired and resisting occupant out of the berth and proceeds to "clean up."

Before meal times or the close of the journey the porter makes great display of activity: he is then ubiquitous, all attention to all men without regard to color or previous condition of servitude. Everything in his path turns to dust, so to speak; the broom flies and so does the porter. He will keep on dusting until the nap is worn off the garment, and it has the the strong appearance of age unless you promptly buy peace with him. These are but few of the many forms of pressure that he brings to bear upon the public for "backsish." The brush and broom of the sleeping car porter sweep him in a comfortable income, in addition to his regular stipend that he gains from the car company, and now that he proposes to strike there may be more peace for travelers than they have dreamed of.

Lord Macaulay's Emphatic Thinking.

From the Critic.

When I was in London, in the fifties, I used to have a great fancy for running around the by-lanes and corners, and of hunting up places of historical or literary interest that the guide-books barely mention and that few travelers go to see. Among my haunts was an old, low-ceiled tavern, with a sanded floor two feet below the level of the sidewalk. I used to go there and drink "alf and 'alf," and try to bring up images of the wits of the last century, who used to sit in that same room and drink "'alf and 'alf," too. One day an image materialized; for while I was sitting beside a table, with my pewter pot half emptied, I observed that a large man in a cloak had entered. His face was round, pale and heavy, but the eyes were bright and his bushy eyebrows slid up and down with quick changes of expression. He sat down at the table next to mine, and directly a waiter came in with a big plate of bread and cheese and a glass of ale, and set it before him. He ate and drank heartily, and after finishing his lunch sat upright and rested his hands on a heavy cane. I could see only his back; but from occasional movements of his head, such as a man makes when he is arguing in earnest, I surmised that he was doing some pretty hard thinking. Sudden he reached for his empty glass and hurled it on the floor with all his strength, smashing it into slivers. He sat for a minute longer, then got up slowly, "tipped" the waiter, paid his reckoning at the bar, and passed out. He had not uttered a word. The waiter got a broom, swept up the pieces of glass and cleared the table. I asked him if the gentleman's intellect was a little in need of repair. "Oh, no, sir," said he, "that's nothink unusual with 'im, sir. W'y, 'e's broke mabye a 'undred glahsses since he's been a-comin' to this 'ouse. 'E don't know it when 'e does it. 'E's a-thinkin', and it seems like as 'e got mad at somethink 'e was thinkin' about." "Who is he?" "Lord Macaulay, sir."

A Great Bear Hunt.

Glenwood Echo.

A number of local nimrods went on a bear hunt last Sunday. The hunters were divided into two parties, Messrs. W. M. Anderson, J. G. Anderson, jr., and Eugene Bonnick forming one party, and Messrs. Ray and Wiles the other. The first mentioned went up the main cañon of Mitchell creek for a distance and then climbed the rocky side wall to a point commanding quite an extensive flat which is hemmed in on almost every side by steep rock walls. Here a monster bruin was sighted, though at a distance of several hundred yards. J. G. Anderson and Bonnick began a rapid descent to cut off his bearship and get him at closer quarters. J. G., though too far away to secure his accustomed accuracy, fired a couple of shots, touching the creature and enraging it. It went plunging off through the bushes, taking as it happened, a direct line to meet the hunters going down. While the latter were running along as fast as the nature of the ground would admit, Bonnick ahead, suddenly they encountered the infuriated beast not fifty feet ahead. Both raised their rifles and sent bullets whizzing into the animal. The wounds were fatal. With a snort it turned short and dashed to one side and was found dead at a little distance. It was an unusually large specimen of the black bear, and the hunters have reason to feel proud of their skill in marksmanship, as that is what in all probability, saved their lives.

The other party took up a draw to the east of the first, and had not gone far before they sighted a she bear with three small cubs. Perceiving the hunters the bear, also a large black one, drove her cubs up a tall pine tree, and prepared to follow. A few well directed shots loosened her hold and she fell lifeless. One of the men climbed for the cubs. The savage little things snarled and bit, but clung so fast that they could not be pulled off. Finally the man whipped out his knife and cut off the top of the tree, letting it fall with the cubs. In the fall one fell on its head and was killed. It will be stuffed. The other are now in the possession of their captors. In order to get the carcasses down it was necessary to drag them for several miles over the roughest sort of a country till the spot accessible to sacks was reached. The skins are very valuable, beautiful pieces of fur.

An Irish Brigade Story.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean relates this story of the Irish brigade: At the close of the seven days' retreat occurred a little incident which fastened the brigade to General Sumner's heart with hooks of steel. Some muskets were of course lost and thrown away on that prolonged retreat, but astonishingly few, all things considered. Every case that came to Gen. Sumner's notice angered him beyond bounds. When one morning an officer of the Eighty-eighth came to him with a requisition for quite a number of muskets, Sumner broke out violently, denounced bitterly men who would lose or abandon their arms, and ended by saying: "You shall not have those muskets, sir. I'll take them all away from you and make your men dig trenches. Such men are not fit to carry arms."

The officer listened calmly to this tirade, and then said: "You're mistaken there, general. We've not lost them nor thrown them away."

"Where are they, then?" said Sumner.

"Outside, sir. I thought may be you'd be wanting to see them."

The general went out and found a pile of muskets with cracked and splintered stocks, bent barrels and twisted bayonets.

"How is this?" said he.

"It's the Eighty-eighth, sir," said the officer. "The boys got in a scrimmage with the Louisiana Tigers, and when the bloody villains took to their knives the boys mostly forgot their bayonets."

As Sumner gazed on these speaking witnesses of desperate pluck his rugged face softened, and, generous as he was hasty, he said a few words which warmed the heart of every Irishman in the army that heard them. From that time we used to say that the general thought he could whip Lee's army with the Irish brigade and Pettit's battery.

Indian Relics.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

In an Indian mound recently opened at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, was discovered a sort of hut constructed of the kind of large, round cobble stones found along the banks of the Ohio river in large numbers, and such as those with which the streets in Cincinnati are paved. The hut was filled with fine, clean sand, and imbedded in this were the skeletons of half a dozen human in a sitting posture, facing the east, with one larger than the others in the centre of the group. Around this interesting tea party was distributed a large lot of copper and flint arrow heads and stone tomahawks, and one small stone vessel, thought to have been intended and used for a lamp. When these old-timers, so quietly and patiently seated there in the soft sand, awaiting the toot from Gabriel's trumpet, were brought forth into the fresh air, they rapidly crumbled into ashes, and as there were no relatives present to enter protest against the grave-robbing enterprise, the more enduring copper and stone effects were carried away as trophies.

Four Children Burned.

AKRON, Ohio, May 19.—The house of Mrs. Mary Mooney, widow, situated three miles north of Akron, burned to the ground shortly before midnight and four children, the oldest 12 and the youngest 4, perished in the flames. Mrs. Mooney awoke in the night to find herself choking with smoke and, snatching up her baby told the other little ones, who were almost stifled, to follow her. Mrs. Mooney sprang out of the window with the babe in her arms and landed almost unhurt, the baby also receiving but slight injuries. Lawrence Mooney, aged 60, brother-in-law of Mrs. Mooney, was awakened by the children's outcry and rushed out of the house only to be told by the frantic mother that her four little ones were still in the burning building. Both the mother and uncle rushed into the flames time after time, but were beaten back. His injuries may prove fatal.

The Czar and his Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20. An imperial decree has been issued to commanders and other officers and sailors of the Russian fleet on the Black sea. The decree says: It is thirty years since the fleet by its heroic deeds sacrificed itself for Russia's welfare, brave men transferring themselves in spirit to the memorable heights of Sebastopol. The fleet is now being reconstructed, to the joy of fatherland, which has long mourned its loss. My will and thoughts are directed toward peaceful development of the nation's welfare but circumstances may render the fulfillment of my wishes difficult and force me to an armed defense in order to preserve the dignity of empire. If such occasion should arise I know you will aid me with the devotion and constancy which your ancestors displayed in response to my grandfather's appeal for devotion and constancy which astonished their contemporaries on the spot where they witnessed their gallant exploits. To you I confide the honor and safety of Russia.

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PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$10.00	Six months	$5.00
Three months	2.50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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Rates made known on application at the office.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Woerner has not yet been able to finish his business in this city. Several parties looked over his collection of etchings yesterday, but wanted more time to make selections. We hope many of his pictures will remain in the city.

Last night the council decided to put an iron bridge over the Monument on the Manitou road. The bridge is expensive, but it is in accordance with the general demand on the part of our heaviest taxpayers. It is an improvement that probably will not be made a second time in this generation.

W. E. Sheridan was not recognized when he came upon the stage last night which accounts for the absence of any applause when he first appeared. Sheridan is very popular here and his name did a good deal to draw the house last night. Had he been recognized no one would have received a kindlier greeting from a Colorado Springs audience.

The report of the trial of Alderman Jaehne is interesting reading. The result is a most certain conviction. It is discouraging that such corruption can for a while go unpunished. But the recent investigation shows that public sentiment is sound and that this crime cannot be common or barefaced. So long as there is this sentiment corruption cannot do much harm. There are probably a good many people besides the New York alderman that are a good deal worried just now.

The largest strike in Chicago was among the lumber men. They returned to work yesterday at the old wages. We hope the crisis is over soon enough to encourage capital to invest and end the present depression. The workingmen should get wisdom from their experience, and not trust such ignorant foolish leaders again. The strikes were started at a time manufacturers could not afford to increase the wages. We were on the eve of a good business season. The strike has either prevented this or put it off till fall. It has deprived the workingmen of millions of dollars in wages which they and their families needed. But still if the workingmen get wisdom from this experience, it will compensate somewhat for the loss.

Jaehne's statements did not go far with the jury. He was convicted on his own statements to another which he denied making. His conviction was really obtained because public sentiment believed he was proper and demanded his punishment. It will have the most healthful effect on public morals of anything since the time of Tweed. Most people in this country put up a high standard for our public servants. Men may be corrupt and steal for a while. But it must be kept from view. The instant the public knows and realizes it, such men are doomed. The public sentiment is strong and sound on all such questions. If there is wrong doing, it is not by general consent. It is a complete answer to those enemies of our institutions who say the body politic is corrupt and rotten.

England is looking now out very squally. It is evident that the queen would like such a settlement as would change Hartington for Gladstone and yet not make a dissolution of parliament necessary. But this cannot be. Mr. Gladstone will continue his fight and if he cannot succeed in the house of commons, he will appeal to the people. We do not doubt the result of his appeal. The tory or more liberals who are now fighting him will be left at home. The liberals elected will be with him and he will have a more compact party behind him than ever. There can be no union that is lasting between the whigs and tories. Our dispatches state Salisbury's speech on Saturday night did a good deal to unite the liberals. There will be a good many such speeches with like effect in an election contest.

Our dispatches state that Postmaster Speer of Denver was acquitted of the charge of perjury. The verdict was received with great enthusiasm by his friends. The criticisms on District Attorney Dobson seem to us unfair and uncalled for. He may have made a mistake, but no one who knows him will be ever believe he intended to go beyond his duty. He started to prosecute a fraud irrespective of social or political position of the parties. But now as the case has ended, we are glad that Mr. Speer was acquitted. He is a young man who has commanded the full confidence of a great many good men and must be deserving of it. His administration of the postoffice has been extremely good. He has steadily resisted the importunities of his party to make a partisan administration. He has kept in office a number of the department appointed under the republican administration. As an official he has been clean and high minded.

Yesterday there were a good many visitors at the Woerner exhibition of etchings at the [illegible] Book Store yesterday. Several [illegible] came to examine the col[illegible]lection and Mr. Woerner will stay over until Monday night. Among the pictures that are attracting most attention are the following: "The Vesper Hour" painted by Mrs. Clements and etched by J. S. King, "Autumn" by Henry Farrar, "The Coming Storm" by Thomas Moran, "In an Old Orchard" by Peter Moran, "Along the Beach" by Mrs. Moran; and "In an Summer" by Benj. Lander. These are among the best examples of the American school and are worthy of comparison with many of the works of the older French school. They do not simply show technical skill in drawing and printing, but they have the other essential qualities of the best art, though, and feeling. As we look at Farrar's "Autumn," the first impression is that of quietness and peace, and we notice the details only when we look to see how this feeling is expressed. It is also worthy of remark that our artists in these pictures have only pure and elevating thoughts to express. We have no French school, the atmosphere is pure, clear and fresh.

The reading room will receive substantial help from the receipts of the entertainments of Friday night and Saturday afternoon. It ought to be placed on a more permanent basis however. There ought to be a hundred men who will give a five dollar subscription annually. This would cover its present expenses. Then there could be another class of subscriptions of a dollar a year that would take two or three hundred people. This would enable its managers to have a still better list of periodicals. The room has been used by a large number of people this winter and the need of such a room has been demonstrated. But it can with greater means occupy a larger and more useful field. It should not lose its popular character, but at the same time it should appeal to the educated and thoughtful. It may be the beginning of a public library and reading room that will have a strong educating influence in this community. It needs most a good reference library and a full list of the best monthly and quarterly reviews and weekly papers. Few educated people in this city have either in their homes any place that was well furnished in these respects would be a great convenience. It ought not to be a place to receive books that are of no value to the owners. Good books are in the library, but many of the gifts are rubbish and are not deserving of shelf room anywhere. The Rev. Mr. Gregg and others who have almost so many difficulties established this institution and shown that there is reason for its existence deserve great praise. They have had faith that it would ultimately occupy such a position as we have indicated above. They have been satisfied with a small beginning, but only as a beginning. It is a good time for more generous assistance that will give us a better library and a better list of periodicals. There are private associations that have a much superior reading list. Its present list is not at all worthy of the place. We bespeak therefore more general co-operation in order that this institution shall be representative of the intelligence of our inhabitants and be useful to a much wider circle of our readers.

The Chieftain of Sunday morning had an interview with Fitz Mac in which Senator Hill was named for governor. The suggestion will cause a good deal of speculation but that is all. We do not think the suggestion will be carried out, first because we do not believe Senator Hill wants the office, and secondly he would under no circumstances be a candidate while certain of his friends are in the field for certain nominations this fall. The contingency of the field being sufficiently open for him to be a candidate is too remote. The pith of the interview is in the following:

"Well, I am not authorized to speak for "Mr. Hill, and have never assumed to do "so. But from what I know I feel certain "he would accept the honor with gratitude "if it were offered to him. Why should he "not? The place is a distinguished public "trust, and he is eminently qualified to adorn "it, both socially and officially, if called to it. "It is an honor of which any man may justly "be proud, and Mr. Hill could not help but "feel that it is a signal distinction to be called "by the voice of the people to the first station "among them. I confess I should not be "sorry to see him have it. He has a fine family, and possesses the wealth and culture to "impart a high social distinction to the position. Mrs. Hill was noted among even the "most noted entertainers in Washington, "for combining in a happy degree the elegant "refinement of the east with the cordial and "bountiful hospitality of the west. They "have an interesting family of young people "and a large and beautiful home in Denver. "These are things we should consider. "Colorado is peculiarly situated. Every year "we have thousands upon thousands of visitors, and many of these are distinguished "foreigners. Many more are wealthy capitalists who might be induced to help our "young enterprises if properly impressed by "the social tone prevailing among us. It "is not what we owe to Senator Hill, but "what we owe to ourselves that I am considering. You see I think the governorship of a bright intelligent enterprising "young state like ours, should be an "honor reserved for such of her citizens "as have distinguished themselves in her service, and identified themselves with her "material progress. It is disgusting, it is degrading to see that high office bandied "around among small politicians as the reward of enterprising trickery. The fact that a man wants the place does not constitute a claim upon it. No, I don't think Mr. Hill "can be said to want the place, and I certainly "do not admit that he has any claim upon it. "He has done a good deal for the party, but "the party has already squared that account. "Understand I am not speaking for "Senator Hill. I am speaking for "myself only with reference to what "I consider the highest interests of the state. "I say that Mr. Hill would adorn the office, "and would promote the interests of the state "by accepting it. Yes, I think he would accept it. We have a claim upon him. The "state has a claim upon every citizen who can "serve her. Senator Hill has a national reputation. [illegible]

To the North American Review have made this name familiar among statesmen and economists in England, Germany and France. If he should be elected to the place it is pretty certain that no one would have to ask "Who is governor of Colorado?"

LITERARY NOTES

Laurence Oliphant has written another novel entitled "Masollam: a Problem of the Period."

Ticknor & Co. will shortly publish "The Peppermint Perkins Letters," a semi comic book on society.

"The Wind of Destiny" is the rather striking title of Professor Arthur S. Hardy's new novel. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring it out this week.

The first of a new series of papers by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will appear in the July Atlantic. Their subject is the contrast between French and English life.

Another novel is coming from the pen of Mrs. Oliphant, surely the most persistent writer of her time. It is called "Effie Ogilvie: the Story of a Young Life."

Red Nosed Frost, translated from the Russian, and bearing the English and Russian versions of the poem on opposite pages, is in the press of Ticknor & Co.

"It is feminine in style, grasp and matter," this is what the London Times says about Mr. James' "Bostonians." It adds that the book is "interesting and amusing."

Edwin Arnold's "India Revisited" will be reprinted in this country by the J. B. Lippincott company. The same firm will soon publish S. Baring Gould's story, "Court Royal."

The Macmillans are bringing out cheap editions at fifty cents of some of their most popular novels. The list includes "Mr. Isaacs," "Westward Ho," "Dr. Claudius," "Hypatia," and "John Inglesant."

All that is popularly known of Mrs. Argles—the lady who writes under the pseudonym of "The Duchess"—is that she sometimes wears a "minute, patterned chintz polonaise looking not unlike a bed curtain," and that she has "a marvellously soft, sweet voice."

Under the title of "Greater Greece and Greater Britain" the Macmillans will presently bring out the lecture delivered at Oxford by Professor E. A. Freeman—its original title being "George Washington, the Expander of England." They have also in the press another volume by Professor Freeman—"The Methods of Historical Study."

The first volume of "Monthly Catalogue of Government Publications" is now complete, twelve numbers having been published by Mr. Hickcox. The American Bookseller says that "the trade has as yet found no use for it, and the apathy of librarians is beyond comprehension in the face of the fact that there is in existence no other guide to the immense, valuable and increasing collection of government publications."

PERSONAL

Bernhardt is said to be studiously study the English language.

The Duke of Newcastle is coming to this country for a three months visit.

Madame Patti's receipts during her tour in Spain and Portugal amounted to $90,000.

General Fitzhugh Lee and his staff are to go to the Cincinnati May music festival next week.

Mr. [illegible] who is to marry the charming Jodie, proposes to write a play for her as a wedding gift.

The [illegible] Sunday Dispatch entered upon its [illegible] year last Sunday. It is the oldest Sunday newspaper in Philadelphia.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes arrived at Liverpool [illegible] and was received by the United States consul, the president of the medical association and other gentlemen.

Major Ben Perley Poore writes that the Marine Band at Washington is industriously rehearsing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Haste to the Wedding," and a waltz dedicated to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Miss Jennie Pendleton, the daughter of the minister to Berlin, is reported to be engaged to Mr. Arthur L. Brice, the great grandson of the late John Forsyth of Georgia. The engagement was announced in Washington during Easter week.

Johann Strauss, who is now in St. Petersburg, is said to have become a naturalized German citizen. He has also announced his intention of turning Protestant. There is a woman in the case, and a wedding is expected to follow before long.

Ex-Governor R. B. Hubbard, minister to Japan, writes Colonel P. S. F. Prouts, of Dallas, Tex., telling of life in the Mikado's kingdom. Mr. Hubbard says that the Japanese women go sea bathing in nature's garb, and that the sight of the nymphs of the orient thus disporting themselves is worth a trip to Japan.

RELIGIOUS WORLD

Notes and Comments by Rev. [illegible] Gregg.

A good house last night greeted the performers in the entertainment for the benefit of the free reading room. The tableaux and music were well rendered. Pandora and the Greek girls at play were especially well received. The recitation of Mrs. [illegible] was very effective and Dr. Solly read a harrowing ballad in his delightful manner. The entertainment had the merit of brevity, occupying only about an hour and a half. It was quite free from the tedious waits which often mar an evening of tableaux. A criticism may be ventured. We would suggest that the curtain rise on the tableaux *twice*. One view barely suffices. The entertainment, while not ambitious, was a very pleasant one and we cordially commend its repetition this afternoon to all of our readers who were not present last night. All who recognize the peculiar value of a free reading room in a city like ours and its agreeable way of helping to secure it a generous support.

New York is finding it a somewhat expensive luxury to support its prisoners in idleness. On the abolition of the contract system, the legislature appropriated $500,000 for the support of prisons that were formerly self-supporting. The sum will prove insufficient, and the extra expense for the current year will aggregate over a million. In the Auburn prison 500 convicts have been idle for months, and as the existing contracts expire the number of prisoners upon the bounty of the state of course increases. The physical and moral effects on the prisoners are no less marked than the pecuniary disadvantages. The confinement in idleness is causing restlessness and discontent, and the superintendent calls loudly upon the legislature to furnish some occupation. The tax payers of the state will doubtless emphasize his demands at the polls.

There is such a thing as allied [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Presbyterian paper (the Interior) speaks of another: "The Herald and Presbyter says that the Interior is not aching for a controversy with it. True. Among our earliest recollections was a maternal spanking for beating a mud-puddle with a stick."

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, in his financial statement in the house of commons last week, brought out a fact full of moral significance. The receipts derived from the taxation of alcohol during the last year were £1,70,000 less than those derived from the same source in 1884-5. Within the last ten years the decrease in revenue to the state from alcohol has been £4,500,000, or over $22,000,000. This has been due, the chancellor adds, to changes in the habits of the people, and has been concurrent with an enormous increase in revenue derived from the comforts of life.

It is certainly true that you do people great harm, be they kings or beggars, when you teach them that in the long run they can eat bread which they have not earned. By merely amusing, doling out this or that supply where no industry has earned it, where no sickness or other exception excuses it, you break down character and create pauperism.

This is what a lazy man does when a girl with cold hands and bare feet comes into his office crying, in the winter, and the lazy man gives her half a dollar "in charity." He does it because he does not choose to go to her house nor to spare the time to really help her or her mother. And yet he wants to solace his own conscience. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he does more harm by his dole than he relieves. But he must not pretend that it is his charity that has worked this injury, it is only his laziness that worked it. He does that girl no good because he sets no agency at work for making her better. If he wants to be charitable he must see that while to-day's hunger is fed, and to-day's cold is warmed, she whom he would help is set on the way to lift herself out of the destitution in which he finds her. If she is drunken, she must be saved from the evils of drink. If she is ignorant of any art, she must be taught to sweep, to wash, to knit or to sew. If her house is dirty she must be taught to keep it clean. If the children's meals are badly cooked she must be taught to cook them better. You are a false friend to her, if through the winter you only keep her along on the ground level where you found her, just above starvation, and do not lift her to a higher grade, better able to rise above the tide which will sweep again as certainly as next winter will come.

Clearly enough such help as this is rendered only by patient, personal care. It is rendered with the watchfulness with which a man guards his own son, if he thinks he is falling into insecure habits. It is rendered by the same sort of friendly, sympathetic oversight with which a good neighbor, in a friendly country life, takes care of the growing boys in a widowed household hard by. It needs, of course, self-sacrifice, for it needs steady, unbroken attention to this one thing. At the end of ten years of such care, the brood of children of that widow are self-respecting young men and women taking care of themselves and of her. At the end of ten years of such care, this poor, reeling drunkard has become an honest and above-board man, able himself to help other poor fellows as badly off as he was. You have done these people good because you have made them better.

Whenever an employer of labor in this country, a farmer for instance, is willing to fall back on the old system and hire his "help" by the year, one point is gained for the prevention of winter pauperism in cities. Food, lodging and fuel are almost invariably cheaper in the country than they are in town. A man who can be easily fed and housed in the country has to pay a much higher rent in the city and has to buy food which has been brought from a distance. For the common good it is indeed a misfortune, in this regard, that it is so easy to transfer the laborer from the country to the city.—Lend a Hand.

ETCHING.

The Process Used in the Art—Definition of Technical Terms.

The exhibition of fine etchings and engravings at the Consolidated book store has interested many of our readers. Mr. Klackner recently published a pamphlet which gives in such a concise way an account of the method and also a definition of the various technical terms that we publish the following from it for the information of those who care to increase their knowledge on this subject.

ETCHING

The art of etching is as distinct from that of engraving as its results are, though certain of the methods of engraving are employed. Its process may be briefly described as follows.

A polished copper plate is covered with a ground of varnish prepared for the purpose, and upon it the design is drawn, line for line, as it is intended to appear on paper, with a sharp needle, which scratches through the varnish to the plate and leaves the metal bare. It is exactly like making a pen drawing, save that a needle is employed instead of a pen. When the design is completed the surface of the plate is flooded with aquafortis. This attacks the spots and lines bared by the needle without penetrating where the varnish is unbroken, and bites into the copper. When the finer lines are deep enough the acid is poured off, and they are covered or stopped out with varnish. The acid is applied again and again in this way, biting the lines to the depth required, the heaviest and strongest lines naturally receiving the most biting. The etcher's experience and knowledge enable him to judge the proper time and a most careful study of the strength of the acid or the time it is permitted to remain on the plate to enable him to obtain a fine work.

After being bitten in, etchings usually receive some finish with the dry point. This is a needle which is used to scratch supplementary lines upon the plate, strengthening parts which are not bitten deep enough. Some etchings are made almost entirely with the dry point, like those of James Tissot. Their effect is wonderfully powerful and rich. In such etching the effect is produced by a line in the plate, but in dry point it comes not only from the line but from a ridge of metal, or burr as it is called, which is ploughed up by the needle and which catches the ink and gives a softness to the edge of the line.

The burr is produced in an engraving, whether on steel or copper, but in line engravings it is scraped and burnished away, as the chief beauty of a work of that sort is its cleanness of line. In the etching, on the contrary, where a general richness of effect is desired, it is often a powerful assistance to the artist.

PAPER.

The paper used in printing etchings depends on the taste of the etcher or the character of the plate. The smooth white paper made for line engravings is never used, however. Whatman's drawing paper is a favorite. Whatman's vellum paper also brings out rich and heavy work with splendid effect, its exquisite surface giving an especial delicacy to the finer points of the plate. It is prepared by a long soaking in water to extract the size from it, and is then run through a press a number of times, before it is used, to render it perfectly smooth of surface.

Japanese paper is used to a great extent and produces excellent impressions. Its high reputation is due to a certain silkiness of texture and surface, which is produced by the cocoons of the silkworm, which are largely used in its manufacture.

Parchment is noted for the brilliant and strong impressions that it produces. Vellum is a stronger material than parchment, more solid and not transparent, vellum is made of calfskin, while parchment is the finest of sheepskin, carefully cured, shaved down and freed from imperfections.

Satin proofs are a magnificent novelty in the printing of etchings. Satin possesses a delightful smoothness and brilliancy of surface, admirably calculated to bring out the contrasts of gloom and shadow of a bright plate. Where figures and drapery form a feature it is unapproachable, though, indeed, satin proofs of any subject rank among the especially valuable ones.

PAINTER AND REPRODUCTIVE ETCHING.

There are two classes of etchings in the trade—painter and reproductive etchings. The first named are the original works of the artists, the last copies by artists or engravers from the works of others.

Painter etchings have the value of original works. They are esteemed as showing the methods and spirit of the artist, just as a sketch of him would. The fine etchings by A. F. Bellows are examples. Those who own an etching by this master really own an original drawing by him. The only difference is that it is drawn on metal instead of paper, and can be mechanically reproduced.

Reproductive etchings are copies of pictures. Many artists of distinguished merit who produce the finest original work, are also reproductive etchers. Witness, for instance, Walter Shirlaw, Stephen J. Ferris, Stephen Parrish, Hamilton Hamilton and others. Among the best of our distinctive reproductive etchers are James S. King, whose plate of "The Vesper Hour" is one of the most popular ever published here, and John L. Bentley, whose architectural plates are justly regarded as the most picturesque and masterly etchings of the character ever produced in the United States.

PROOFS

The different kinds of proofs and the order of their value are as follows

Remark proofs is distinguished by [illegible] special sketch or emblem engraved on the margin of the picture. Only the most valuable etchings have remark proofs and the number is usually limited to fifty.

The artist's proof are [illegible] that [illegible] about one hundred. They are signed by the artist.

Proofs before letter [illegible] printed [illegible] artist's proofs and usually consist of [illegible] called copies. The name of the artist [illegible] etched in the plate.

THE VALUE OF PROOFS

The value of a proof is regulated by the [illegible] engraving a plate and by the number of proofs issued. It can readily understood that engravings from a plate which [illegible] 000, and of which only 100 proofs [illegible] cannot be sold at the price of a plate which cost $2,500. [illegible] from [illegible] plate is unlimited, however, while [illegible] $2,500 is restricted to 100 the latter may be more valuable, not because of its quality but its rarity. Quality and quantity thus go hand in hand and are dependent upon one another.

To secure choice impressions it is always desirable to obtain the first grade, by [illegible] mark or Artist's proof. [illegible] Artist's proofs in this country and Europe exhausts the limited number printed in a very short time. Publishers in most cases reserve the right to advance the price, so that in numerous instances early purchasers can obtain a handsome advance on the first cost very shortly after purchasing. [illegible] by Millet, published at $157, has advanced to $350, and is difficult to procure at that price. "The Jersey [illegible]" by Douglas, and published at $30, has risen as high as $175, artist proofs of the engraving of "Far Away," after J. G. Brown, by [illegible] recently published at $[illegible], has already risen to $65, "Inspiration" by S. J. Ferris, has reached $75 from $[illegible], and "[illegible] Hour," a fine etching by King, scarcely three months old, has advanced from $30 to $45. Another example is in the beautiful etchings by A. F. Bellows, "The Inlet" and "The Mill Stream," which were published at $15 and now bring $45.

A Sarcastic Novelist

An English novelist of sufficient renown to have his books pirated by the "[illegible]" Munro, of New York, without receiving any "insult" in return (as Mr. Gilbert calls [illegible] small remittance), has forwarded him the following epistle:

Dear Sir: I observe that you were kind enough to reprint a novel of mine which had previously appeared in a London illustrated journal. I thank you for the compliment. Sometimes though [illegible] the [illegible] uncommon [illegible] compliment [illegible] painted by an incomparable [illegible] knowledgment. That the [illegible] back of an author always receives with satisfaction, not that it gratifies any desire to him or pel[illegible], on the whole, he prefers to write for nothing, but that it enables him to go about telling his [illegible] that the legends of American piracies are a mere monstrous [illegible] him, and should be supposed like any other piece of that neediness. [illegible] I know which I even would like to [illegible] signed in a person to [illegible] this side who says that the morality of the American publishing trade won't [illegible] than some American lived [illegible] [illegible] we all not but you [illegible] [illegible] the matter [illegible] obliged [illegible]

To [illegible]

P.S. Since you print my book for nothing, it would be ungracious in me to criticise the style of its production, and personally indeed, I like your American mode of spelling. There is a phonetic simplicity about it, disclosing a readiness on the printer's part to spell by ear when there is no dictionary handy, which I appreciate and even respect. It reminds me of a period in my own school life when I was often puzzled to understand why a person should not be allowed to spell as he damn pleased. But some people here don't approve it. They go so far as to say that certain of the idiosyncrasies I refer to betray an unfamiliarity with, or a callousness respecting, the rules and requirements of the "poor creature" Orthography, which results in giving to an original work (be it good or bad in use) the appearance of an illiterate translation. They say, further, that before you decide finally to reject the Chinaman from among you, you should give him one last chance as a typesetter, suffering your own compositors to confine their attention to such home-made works as sermons and speeches in congress, for which, in their literary form, I may not be [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] exclusive

want demand beyond the limits of your own free land, happy and unsophisticated republic.

China's Great Wall

Mr. Richardson, of the Davenport, (Ia.) Democrat, who is now engaged in a tour around the world, says in a recent letter to his paper, written at Peking, that the great wall of China is the greatest of the world's wonders. It crosses a mountain range and gorge about forty miles from Peking, and the journey thither is rough and perilous. It took six mortal hours to make the last fifteen miles. To quote from the letter:

"Squeezing through the last deep gorge and a deep rift in the solid rock cut out by ages of rolling wheels and tramping feet, we reached the great frowning, double, bastioned gate of stone and hard-burned brick—one archway tumbled in. This was the object of our mission—the great wall of China, built 215 years before our era, built of great slabs of well hewn stone, laid in regular courses twenty feet high and topped out with large hard-burned brick, filled with earth and closely paved on top with more [illegible], tawny brick—the ramparts high and thick and castellated for use of arms. Right and left the great wall sprung far up the mountain side, now straight, now curved to meet the mountain ridge, turreted each 300 feet, frowning in its of [illegible]. No need to tell you of this great wall; the books will tell you that—how it was built to keep the warlike Tartars out—twenty five feet high by forty thick—1,500 miles long, with room on top for six horses to be rode abreast. Nor need I tell you that for 1,800 years it kept those hordes at bay, nor that in the main the material upon it is just as good and firm and strong as when put in place. To tell you how one feels while standing on this vast work, scrutinizing its old masonry, its queer old cannon, and ambitious sweep along the mountain crest, were only folly. In speechless awe we strolled or sat and gazed in silent wonder. Twelve hundred miles of this giant work built on the rugged, cragged mountain tops vaulting over gorges, spanning wild streams, netting the river archways with huge, hard bars of copper with double gates, with swinging doors and bars set thick with iron armor—a wonder in the world before which the old time classic seven wonders all gone now save the great pyramid, were merest trifles—toys. The great pyramid has 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall [illegible] 00,000,000 cubic feet. An [illegible] Seward's [illegible] here some years [illegible] opin[illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] would more than [illegible] miles of [illegible] the material [illegible] wall [illegible] feet high and two [illegible] around the [illegible] twenty [illegible] or bond. It is [illegible] the world has ever known [illegible] as before the [illegible] silent."

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] that, on [illegible] pursuits and [illegible] sexes. The [illegible] has long ago [illegible] even our female [illegible] at plowing and [illegible] are not [illegible] rocking [illegible] house [illegible] have [illegible] a great [illegible] a heavy [illegible] to tasks [illegible] always [illegible] where you have [illegible] humanity. Now, [illegible] women, and [illegible] physical [illegible] intellectual [illegible] and moral [illegible] between the [illegible] difference [illegible] it be [illegible] to be (as at present it practically is) recognized in the scope of their action and in [illegible] of the commonwealth.

A Heavenly W[illegible]

[illegible] even [illegible] sidewalk [illegible] at once [illegible] before the beautiful [illegible] their [illegible] the atmosphere and [illegible] glory of the universe above is [illegible] through this [illegible] He pointed the tube at one of [illegible] stars, gazed through it a moment [illegible] resumed his course, [illegible] splendor of [illegible] story [illegible] whom the [illegible] stopped [illegible] Another [illegible] there was [illegible] of both sexes wait[illegible] the orator [illegible] while one [illegible] to the [illegible] affected [illegible] skipped [illegible] when [illegible] looked [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] skipped [illegible] for four [illegible] a contract [illegible] Graves [illegible] of her [illegible] should be [illegible] receive [illegible] he asked [illegible] out your wood [illegible] as ever [illegible] the show [illegible] wood, piled up in the [illegible] deliver [illegible] neighbor who had [illegible] "And I want you [illegible] this wood to Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] to haul the wood to [illegible] it was the first and only time he ever was beaten on a contract that he wrote himself.

Bans of marriage between Patti and Nicolini have been published.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

AT FEVER HEAT.

A Crisis in English Politics Rapidly Approaching.

Gladstone Believed to be Determined on Dissolution.

Orangemen Arming for Resistance to Home Rule.

Gladstone's Bill

LONDON, May 14.—Nationalist members of parliament this afternoon held a secret meeting in the house of commons. Parnell presided. It is understood that he laid before the assemblage a number of communications from Gladstone suggesting certain modifications in the home bill and further concessions to the demands of radicals.

It is said that John Bright will absent himself from the house of commons on the occasion of the division on the second reading of the home rule bill. His example will be sure to have influence on other unionists.

Uneasiness in Ireland

LONDON, May 14.—More firearms have been sold in Londonderry during the past three months than were sold during the previous five years. Orders have just been given there for a thousand new rifles. Crowded meetings of Orangemen were held at Newry and Mourne at which pledges were given not to submit to the Dublin parliament and not to pay taxes. All present enrolled themselves for military service as volunteers. Canadian Orangemen promise support.

Hartington [illegible]

LONDON, May 14.—A meeting of the followers of Hartington was held to-day for the purpose of considering the course of the radical opposition to the home rule bill. Sixty four attended, including Chamberlain, Trevelyan and Caine. Hartington explained the reasons why liberals should oppose Gladstone's measure. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that those present would oppose the second reading of the home rule bill. The meeting lasted but an hour.

Hartington in his speech declared that pledges from liberals to oppose Gladstone's home rule bill were sufficient in number to make the rejection of the bill on its second reading certain defeat for the bill. He said it would cast a heavy responsibility on him, which however he was quite prepared to accept.

Gladstone's Determination

LONDON, May 17.—It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has decided that the queen shall dissolve parliament in case of a majority against home rule [illegible] to justify opponents in [illegible] the government with the chance of [illegible] passing the Irish legislation. Ministerialists say that in event of the bill being carried by a small majority or being defeated by a small majority parliament will be dissolved, and if the majority against the bill reaches 40 the ministry will resign.

Talk of Dissolution

LONDON, May 14.—In the lobby of the house of commons this evening the subject of the dissolution of parliament was on everybody's lips. The second week in July was mentioned as the time when the elections will most probably be held. Colonel Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, visited Mr. Gladstone to-day. It is understood he conveyed to the premier a message from the queen to the effect that her majesty is desirous that dissolution of parliament may be avoided, as she feared that course would have a disturbing influence on the business interests of the country.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the names of gentlemen who will constitute the cabinet in the event of a change of government. It says the names are furnished by a prominent minister in the present government. The list includes Hartington as premier, Mr. [illegible] continuing as chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Goschen secretary of foreign affairs, and Mr. Chamberlain chief secretary for Ireland.

Home Rule Debate

LONDON, May 17.—The debate on home rule was continued in the house to-night. Sir Richard Assheton Cross, conservative, was the first speaker. He said the bill would not secure good government for Ireland. If it were passed there would be two sets of judges in Ireland. One set would administer justice in revenue cases and the other set would administer justice in criminal cases. The former would be protected by [illegible] parliament and the other [illegible] under [illegible] of the [illegible] people [illegible] the union was effected by bribery, but the premier himself was offering the large bribe of [illegible],000,000 pound to Ireland. [illegible] the first time [illegible] offered a bribe [illegible] imperial [illegible] members were not retained. He believed by firm and judicious treatment, and by the government's showing its readiness to consider just grievances, the Irish would in time see, as the Scotch had already seen in their case, that it was the interest of Ireland to remain united with England and maintain the imperial parliament in supremacy. The president of the local government board said the conservatives had propounded a policy of governing Ireland "resolutely," and, he continued, "we all know what resolutely means." Cheers. He believed in Irish nationality, and he thought to satisfy the Irish was the only object of the last union. Cheers.

Mr. J. [illegible], member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews universities, presented a petition for granting home rule in Ireland. The petition was signed by 106,539 Scotchmen. It was one and one-fourth miles long and weighed 274 pounds, and was borne into the house on the shoulders of its stalwart attendants.

On motion of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, home[illegible] the house was adjourned till to-morrow. John Bright was present at the session to-night. It is reported that he will submit a motion which will be acceptable to the government, postponing consideration of the home rule question. It is believed Mr. Bright has written to Gladstone that unless the bill is withdrawn he will speak and vote against it.

From Birmingham comes the statement, made, it is said, on highest authority, that Lord Hartington has decided to prepare a home rule bill embodying Chamberlain's points, viz: absolute supremacy of the imperial parliament, retention of Irish members at Westminster, and complete control of all finances by the English parliament.

Chamberlain declines to formulate the concessions desired by him on the ground that Gladstone already knows them.

Sir Charles Dilke, in addressing city workers to-day, urged them to preserve unity and prepare for elections.

Lord Salisbury's speech Saturday has greatly assisted liberal coercion.

A loyalist meeting at Bermondsey was invaded by a party of radicals and Irishmen who stormed the platform. A general fight ensued and the meeting broke up in disorder.

Orangemen Preparing for War

ARMAGH, May 17.—The Orangemen of Lurgan, county of Armagh, are enrolling themselves in military associations organized for the purpose of resisting a home rule government. It is stated that in the event of the rebellion in Ulster they will be ready to march on Dublin, leaving strong garrisons in Ulster and an army of observation on the Shannon.

LONDON, May 17.—Three thousand men belonging to London volunteers and 100 officers of the same force have offered to join any army out in the field in Ulster in rebellion against home rule. The volunteers, it is stated, offered to equip themselves and fight in the Ulster cause without pay or reward so long as their services may be needed.

[illegible] for a mass meeting in London to-night under the auspices of the Primrose club for the purpose of inaugurating a league for the protection of the "unity of the empire." The meeting will be devoted to effecting a preliminary organization, adopting a title, and agreeing to objects for which the organization is to be devoted. Catholics as well as Protestants are in the league. It is desired to secure to enrollment those accustomed to service. The Standard contains an advertisement for an adjutant for the league.

The [illegible] league is cooperating actively against landowners of Kerry, Cork and Waterford counties. The league demands reduction of rents and resists eviction. Members who are connected with branches of the National league take advantage of the National [illegible] householders.

Excitement in English Politics

LONDON, May 18.—An informal cabinet council was held this evening and to-day Mr. Gladstone [illegible].

It is reported that, yielding to the urgent [illegible] of Mr. Morley and Lord Spencer, Mr. Gladstone has decided in the event of a defeat to decide [illegible] an immediate dissolution of parliament.

The liberal association leaders in the provinces have sent a letter to Mr. Gladstone, pleading with him not to resign, but to appeal to the country, with a certainty of securing a majority.

Mr. Chamberlain is deluged with radical protests. One Birmingham liberal who has written that Mr. Chamberlain's action has destroyed all chances of his ever attaining the leadership of the liberals, the chairman replied that he would sooner forsake politics than consent to a measure that would prove disastrous to the country. Mr. Gladstone's committee has asked Chamberlain to formulate a statement of the concessions that would reconcile him.

The Parnellites, though assenting to a second reading of the amended bill, will oppose advancing it to the committee stage till after the division on the home rule bill.

The Standard says: Mr. Gladstone wishes an immediate dissolution of parliament, but some of his colleagues are opposed to a dissolution on account of the disunion in the liberal party.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Among the petitions presented in the senate to-day was one from a citizen of Iowa, presented by Allison, praying for adoption of "the American house of lords." Referred.

Frye from the committee on commerce reported favorably his bill to limit the privileges of foreign vessels in ports of the United States to privileges accorded to vessels of the United States in foreign ports. Frye said he would at the proper time give this bill as an amendment to the house shipping bill. Calendar.

The following bills passed: Appropriation extending the limit of the appropriation for a public building at Denver to $375,000.

To authorize the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railroad company to build a railroad through Indian territory. At 2 o'clock the special pension bill was placed before the senate and Vest took the floor.

After debate without action on the pension bill the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—After routine business in the senate to-day Frye called up the shipping bill entitled: A bill to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels and to amend laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels. This is the bill passed by the house of representatives on February 11th last abolishing fees for measuring tonnage, for issuing licenses, registry certificates and a variety of other fees.

The bill having been read a move was made by Frye to add to the provisions of the bill recently reported by him from the committee on commerce authorizing the president to issue a proclamation whenever he may deem proper denying to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied in such foreign countries to vessels of the United States. This is a provision authorizing retaliation for the recent action of the Dominion of Canada excluding United States vessels from certain privileges, but the provision of Mr. Frye's bill is not confined to Canada but is general so as to apply to foreign countries.

After some inquiry by McPherson and Vest and reply by Frye the amendment was agreed to without debate.

The bill as amended by the senate was then passed.

Proceeding to the calendar the senate passed the following bills: Authorizing United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably. A bill to authorize the state of California to take lands in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands.

At 2 o'clock the pension bill was laid before the senate. The pending amendment was that heretofore offered by Van Wyck, providing that no soldier under the act shall receive less than $8 per month.

Mr. Blair moved an amendment by substituting $4 for $8. Rejected.

Logan moved an amendment providing that all pensions heretofore granted under any previous act to any soldiers shall, where less than $8 has been allowed, be increased to $8 per month and no less amount be allowed soldiers under this or any previous act. Rejected.

The senate then went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the transaction of routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

A bill for extension of patents gave rise to a debate which trended upon the ground of tariff reduction. There was a disposition shown to lengthen out the tariff debate but a protest was made and business was proceeded with.

The committee rose after reporting several bills and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A bill was passed authorizing the Kansas and Arkansas Valley railroad Co to construct a railway through Indian territory.

After the passage of a bill establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville the house proceeded to consideration of a bill for the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on Indian affairs, to which the afternoon was devoted without action being taken.

At the evening session eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Michael Hahn of Louisiana were delivered by Messrs. St. Martin, Blanchard and Gay of Louisiana, O'Donnell of Michigan, Lyman of Iowa, Ely of Massachusetts and Whitthorne of Tennessee, and then as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

Under call of states Joseph, of New Mexico, introduced a resolution reciting that by decision of the secretary of the interior of December 31st, '69, the surveyor general of New Mexico was instructed to regard and treat the entire claim known as the Beaubien and Miranda grant as public; that the Maxwell land grant has not been treated as public land but as private land, and that settlers claim protection as pre-emption claimants, and requesting the secretary of the interior to inform the house whether in the land department or any court there has been direct proceeding for having the decision of December 31st, '69 judicially annulled; whether such proceedings resulted in a formal decree of reversal.

By Mr. Boutelle, appropriating $50,000 for the erection at Washington of a bronze monument to Edward M. Stanton.

By Felton, of California, to refund exporters of fruit duties paid on imported sugar.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the urgency deficiency bill.

The urgent deficiency bill was considered briefly, and having been reported to the house, it was passed.

On motion of Mr. O'Donnell, from the committee on education, the rules were suspended and the house passed, yeas 207, noes 5, the senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and of their effects on the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by pupils in the public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

Mr. O'Neill from the committee of labor moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution setting apart the 3d of June and subsequent days for consideration of business presented by that committee.

The motion carried and the house adjourned.

Committee Conclusions

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The senate committee on appropriations has authorized Logan to report back the military academy appropriation bill without amendment.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads agreed to recommend non-concurrence in the "subsidy amendment" and that appropriating $800,000 for pay for postal car service added by the senate to the postoffice appropriation bill. All other senate amendments are concurred in. All democratic members of the committee present voted against the subsidy amendment and all republican members except Guenther and Wakefield for it.

The senate committee on commerce this morning ordered favorable report on [illegible]'s resolution which requires the committee to make a report showing the public necessity of each item of expenditure in the river and harbor bill.

The senate committee on territories ordered favorable report on Vest's bill favoring boundaries of Yellowstone park, providing that it shall be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and authorizing the secretary of the interior to make and publish rules and regulations for the care of the park.

A Pension Point

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The secretary of the interior to-day rendered a decision in a case appealed to him from the commissioners of pensions by a Washington law firm, which has issued a circular offering to collect for a contingent fee of 25 per cent. certain bounties which they claimed were due to the widows of soldiers killed in battle by the provisions of section 1656 of the revised statutes, passed March 19, 1836. The secretary sustains the commissioner and decides that the half pay for five years provided for under this section was not a bounty but a pension. The effect of this decision, it is thought, will be the abandonment of this class of claims.

Confirmations

WASHINGTON, May 14.—S. T. Hauser, governor of Montana; W. J. Healey, assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago; J. P. Kimball, director of the mint; W. D. Robinson, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the 9th district; Chas. Warner, register of the land office at Walla Walla. Receivers of public monies: J. W. Leigh, San Francisco; J. W. D. Grant at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Thos. E. Kelly, marshal for the district of Nevada.

Probably a Pugilist.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—An unknown man, supposed to be insane, undressed himself in one of the niches near Statuary hall in the capitol this morning and in a condition of stark nudity sprang on one of the pedestals and struck an attitude. He was taken away by capitol police and placed under arrest.

The Killing of Crawford.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—It is not likely that the department will make any further investigation of the killing of Capt. Crawford for the reason that consular officers have no facilities for obtaining accurate information on the subject.

Senator Payne's Seat.

COLUMBUS, May 15.—The Ohio senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting the United States senate to prosecute inquiry relative to the seat of Senator Payne.

GENERAL NEWS.

Instructions Given to the Grand Jury at Chicago.

Chicago Lumbermen Abandon the Eight Hour Contest.

U. S. Troops Ambuscaded by Geronimo's Band.

The Missing Man Found.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A man named Louis Lingg was arrested this evening while in hiding at No. 80 Ambrose street. The police unreservedly declare that he is the man who threw the death-dealing bomb into their ranks a week ago Tuesday. Before that date Lingg lived on Clybourne avenue, but up to this evening had not been seen since the massacre. His capture was made on information given by one of the Arbeiter Zeitung employes. Police say there is no shadow of doubt of the man's guilt, and events of to-night throw some credibility on their statement. It is thought the arrest is one of the most important made yet, with the exception of the capture of the instigators of the horrible crime. Lingg is said to be in the employ of Spies, and has been since May sixth "the missing man." At the police station he was put through a rigorous examination, lasting three hours. At last Lingg made a statement, the extent of which the police refuse to disclose, and detectives in large numbers were hurriedly dispatched to Clybourne avenue for persons implicated by his confession. It is understood that the police made no promises to Lingg, but gained the information by other means, just what they refuse to say.

A Jury Instructed.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Judge Rogers to-day instructed the May grand jury, which is to consider the cases of the Haymarket anarchists and alleged bomb throwers. In the course of his instructions to the jury he said: "It is only your province to deal with the crime which has been committed. The principles of law inculcate the doctrine that men who teach riot, who incite unlawful gatherings, to incendiary acts are responsible for the effects of those teachings. The rioting is a public menace, its emblem that no quarter is given. The police have the right to suppress these people in the commission of crime. They have the right to quell all such disturbances, and the police and the chief magistrate of the city did their duty when the time came and acted like men. Men have the right to strike, they have the right to quit work, but when they go one step further and say others have not the right to work they violate the law and should be punished. It is not only the principals that may be held responsible, but accessories as well. Those or they who stand by after having advised that violence be committed, will be held equally to blame with the principals." The judge then dismissed the jury, who went into session.

Miners' Wages.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—A delegate convention representing all coal miners in Mahoning valley was held in Youngstown to-day. After discussing the refusal of operators to grant an advance of 10 cents per ton the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt a scale of prices as adopted at the joint convention of miners and mine operators at Columbus, Ohio, last February.

Resolved, That we favor arbitration of the question of an advance to correspond with the scale, but should operators refuse to arbitrate we shall inaugurate strikes to enforce our demands.

Resolved, That a board of five miners be selected to meet a like number of operators at Youngstown, Thursday, May 20th, 1 a. m., for the purpose of arbitrating the question, and should operators refuse or fail to meet this board then said board shall take steps to enforce settlement of the question.

The Labor Committee's Work

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Curtin labor investigating committee held its last session in this city to-day and will leave for Washington to-night. Martin Irons testified that the officials of the road ignored the provisions of the March agreement, and noted instances where grievances of their employes were never considered. The discharge of Hall on the Texas Pacific was the immediate cause of the strike. This was not however the sole reason, but it was the last of many grievances which made the strike necessary. He had tried to settle the affair before the strike.

A Strike Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Employes of the Laclede Gas company, which furnishes a large portion of the residents of the city with gas, struck to-day for the adoption of the eight hour system. The strike includes all those engaged in the manufacture of gas. The city is to be affected by the strike and no street lights will be possible after to-morrow unless the strike should be settled before then.

Advance Demanded.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—Secret petitions are in circulation among employes of the Pennsylvania railway asking general advance in wages of 10 per cent. The movement, it is claimed, is backed by Knights of Labor, and is to include both passenger and freight men and all men in yards.

Shoemakers Shut Out.

STONEHAM, Mass., May 15.—Several large shoe manufacturers here shut down to-night for an indefinite period, owing to the strike of 200 cutters several weeks ago for an eight per cent advance. It is stated that 15 of 19 factories will probably stop work altogether in the next 48 hours.

Strike and Violence.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Workmen in the Belcher sugar refinery struck yesterday for an advance in wages. In the afternoon several new men were engaged to fill their places. This they objected to and collecting around the refinery attacked and beat every new man they could lay hands on. Police were summoned and dispersed the crowd, who retreated muttering vengeance. A detail of officers are guarding the works to-day.

Returning to Work.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The strike in the lumber yards in the southwest portion of the city was brought to a close to-day, employes returning on the old terms of ten hours work and ten hours pay.

Postmaster Speer Acquitted.

DENVER, May 15.—The trial of Postmaster Speer of this city upon an indictment for perjury in entering public lands in Middle park was concluded in the United States district court this evening after a session lasting four days. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, in less than ten minutes after receiving Judge Hallett's charge. The verdict was received with tumultuous applause by the crowd that filled the court room, the United States marshal being unable to restore order for some time. The entire city approves the verdict, and most intense feeling exists among all classes against U. S. District Attorney Dobson, it being universally believed that the prosecution was only a scheme of malice brought about to secure Speer's rejection by the senate that another might be appointed.

A Drunken Row.

DENVER, May 15.—A Santa Fe special to the News reports a row between drunken charcoal burners at Brown's Canon last night during which Niemeyer, a rough character, stabbed John O'Malley, who is expected to die. Niemeyer is still at large.

A Fatal Quarrel

DENVER, May 14.—A Pueblo special to the News says: Charles Cowles, bartender, and Jim Cox, painter, quarreled to-night, when Cox stabbed Cowles in the neck twice, opening the jugular vein. He will die. Cox is arrested.

[illegible] Hall Takes the Oath

DENVER, May 17.—Zephaniah L. Hall, the new United States marshal for Colorado, was sworn in before Judge Hallett to-day and assumed the duties of his office.

The Apache Campaign

TUCSON, Arizona, May 16.—A special from Huachuca says that Captain Hatfield, with a troop of cavalry, struck Geronimo a heavy blow yesterday morning ten miles southeast of Santa Cruz, but a few hours later he received a heavier blow in return. On Friday afternoon, the hostiles, about seventy strong, struck the Mabais ranch, rounding up thirty head of horses. Captain Hatfield arrived half an hour later and followed the trail till dark. Yesterday forenoon he surprised and stampeded the hostiles, capturing their entire camp outfit and horses.

He then started for Santa Cruz and in passing through Box Canon a fire was suddenly poured on the little command. The men dismounted and made a gallant fight for one hour, having two killed and three wounded. Many Indians fell but their number is not known. Captain Hatfield afterwards reached Santa Cruz where he will be joined by Lieutenant Cook with fresh troops. Major [illegible] with a large Mexican force reached Santa Cruz last night and joined in the pursuit this morning.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—A Times Tombstone Arizona special says: A courier has arrived at General Miles' headquarters bringing the information that six men were killed in the ambuscade by Indians. Report comes from Deming that watch fires have been seen in the city, supposed to be camping out Mescalero Apaches. It is feared that a raid of the country is contemplated by Geronimo's band and couriers are being sent out to warn settlers.

The Jaehne Verdict.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Ex-Alderman Jaehne, says his lawyer, will make a motion for a new trial. When that is denied by Justice Barrett, as it probably will be, they will appeal the case to the general term of the supreme court and will ask for a stay of proceedings and his admission to bail, pending that appeal. He does not believe the general term of the supreme court will permit the conviction to stand. If it does the case will be taken to the court of appeals.

Ex-Aldermen Delancy and John Keenan, who are staying at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, were asked by a reporter what they thought of the Jaehne verdict. "The verdict was very unexpected," said Keenan. "I was confident of acquittal, or at least disagreement. If conviction can be secured upon such evidence as was introduced in this case, then the entire board must go. I expected to have returned to New York Monday, but I shall not return." His manner showed how agitated he was.

"It's a shame," said Delancy. "The case was tried by newspapers, the court was prejudiced and the jury did not dare to do else than they did. The public cried for a verdict. They have got it and I hope they are satisfied."

NEW YORK, May 17.—The excitement in and about the court house this morning was intense over the expectation that sentence would be passed upon Jaehne. General Pryor announced that the defense wished to make a motion for a new trial, but were not then prepared to do so. He asked that sufficient time be given them for preparation. General Pryor said the motion would be based on new points. Thursday next was agreed upon as the day upon which arguments should be heard.

Another Canadian Seizure.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The department of state is informed of the seizure at Cape Breton yesterday or to-day of the American fishing schooner, [illegible] M. Dougherty, of Portland, Me. No particulars are given.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 17.—The report that the fishing schooner Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, Captain Warren Doughty, had been seized by the Canadian government was confirmed this morning by the following telegram to the outfitters.

ENGLISHTOWN, C. B., May 17.

Sergeants, Lord & Skillen, Portland

Our vessel is seized by the government for buying bait. Our permit is no good here. See our collector about it without delay.

Signed WARREN A. DOUGHTY.

The vessel has the usual permit signed by Collector Anderson to touch and trade at all Canadian ports. The following has been sent Thos. F. Bayard, secretary of state, Washington:

The schooner Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, was seized at Englishtown, St. Annes, C. B., for buying bait on permit from the Portland custom house to touch and trade.

(Signed.) SERGEANTS, LORD & SKILLEN.

A telegram has been sent Senator Frye, calling his attention to the matter. There is considerable excitement over the seizure.

Murderers Run Down

CHICAGO, May 17.—Information reached here to-night that two men whom detectives believe were the men who boarded the [illegible] express on the Rock Island railway, murdered United States Express Messenger Kellogg and then robbed the safe of $20,000 in cash have been run down. Sunday morning succeeding the robbery two strangers took breakfast at the farm house of Orrin Austin in Kendall county, some miles north of where the robbery was supposed to have been committed. They insisted on sitting with their faces to the door, and Mrs. Austin accidentally discovered that they were armed. After breakfast they hastily took to a neighboring clump of woods. Many other suspicious circumstances led to the belief that the pair were no others than the train robbers. With the breakfast incident as a clue the detectives have finally traced them, meanwhile accumulating evidence that they are the right persons. The men have been located in a small town where they are engaged in the cattle business and have been identified by farmer Austin. It is talked that the arrest, if not already made, will be made to-morrow.

Anarchists Arrested

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Five socialists while engaged to-day in haranguing a crowd were arrested and charged with misdemeanor. The most prominent of them is [illegible] P. Rudetzky, a Pole, who in his speech advocated going to Nob Hill and sacking the residences of Messrs. Stanford, Crocker and Flood, and distributing what money and valuables they found among themselves. On Rudetzky's person were found two pamphlets by John Most of Chicago, entitled "The Beast of Property, and its Total Annihilation Proposed as the Only Infallible Remedy." The prisoners resisted arrest, and the officers had to use their clubs. One of the prisoners, E. J. Warren, was rescued from the policemen by the mob, but he was recaptured. The prisoners were much excited over their arrest, but they disclaimed the idea that they were inciting a riot.

A Coachman Wins [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 17.—Society in Tarrytown was thrown into a flutter of excitement this evening by the public announcement that Miss Grace Morse, eldest daughter of Rev. A. B. Morse, a niece of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, had eloped with the family coachman, George Minter. Rev. Morse is missionary preacher attached to Blackwell's Island penitentiary. The family has one of the most elegant residences in Tarrytown. Miss Morse, now Mrs. Minter, is 22 years old, highly educated and attractive, and has been much courted. Minter is 25 years old. During the absence of the family to-day they drove to North Tarrytown and were married, returning to the house intending to keep the matter secret. It became noised about and they fled and are now supposed to be in hiding in town. The family are very angry and humiliated over the matter.

A Southern Tragedy

JACKSONVILLE, May 17.—A special from Bartow, Fla., to the Times-Union says: This afternoon W. Campbell, marshal of Bartow, and a policeman named McCormick were shot by Dan and John Mann, brothers. They had a difficulty with a merchant, the officers interfered and Dan Mann drew a pistol and shot Campbell through the heart. At the same instant John Mann fired on McCormick wounding him desperately. The Manns jumped into a buggy and drove off at a furious rate. The sheriff and a posse pursued and captured and brought them to jail. Citizens are much excited and fears are entertained of an attempt at lynching. The jail is securely guarded. McCormick is still living but will die.

European Weather

LONDON, May 17.—The weather in France is cold and squally. Terrific storms have occurred throughout the country near Montpelier. Vineyards have been destroyed. The damage is placed at 1,000,000 francs. A hurricane passed over the town and partially destroyed it. Several persons were killed and a number injured. Severe gales have also been experienced in Germany. Two ships lying in the river Oder foundered and five persons drowned. A cyclone which passed over Lonato, a town of Lombardy, destroyed a large number of houses. Five persons were killed.

The Tax on Bogus Butter

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A large number of petitions are coming to the senate relating to oleomargarine and other imitation butter. A great majority of the petitions are from agricultural and dairy associations and favor the bill proposing an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on the product named and regulating its manufacture and sale, while opposing petitions are from produce exchanges and similar commercial bodies protesting against any such law and suggesting that it would be sufficient for congress to require that such product be properly labelled.

Sparks Reversed Again

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the case of A. M. Sherman and others of Dakota in which he reverses the decision of Commissioner Sparks and holds that Sherman who held a second mortgage on a tract of land, the entry of which had been cancelled by the land office, was a party in interest and of such standing in the case that he might be heard to maintain the validity of the entry in question.

Bartley Campbell Insane

NEW YORK, May 17.—Doctors [illegible] and [illegible] to-day appeared in the supreme court with certificates to the effect that they had examined Bartley Campbell, the playwriter and manager, and found him to be suffering from general paralysis. The court signed the certificate. It is likely Campbell will immediately be taken to the insane asylum.

The Galatea on the Deep

LONDON, May 17.—The British yacht Galatea which is to compete in races in American waters for the America's cup started on her voyage to New York to-day. She sailed away at a speed of ten knots an hour under reefed topsails and against a stiff northeast breeze.

Cholera in Europe

ROME, May 15.—During the past 24 hours three deaths from cholera were reported in Brindisi; in Bari nine new cases, five deaths, and in Venice five new cases and six deaths.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

China objects to France having the control of all the Catholic missions in China.

The president has vetoed the bill to establish a port of delivery at Springfield, Mass.

Base ball—Leadville 4, Topeka 3; St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 4, Chicago 8, Boston 7.

The Pope has consented to be the godfather of the child of Queen Christina of Spain.

The Mexicans had a bloody fight with the Yaquis and they believe that they have ended that war.

Six young men of New York took a catrigged boat for a sail, were capsized and all doubtless drowned.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Congressional Measures to Preserve the Public Domain.

Provisions of Logan's Labor Arbitration Bill.

Details of the Scheme of a Second Vice-President.

The House Declares Against Ocean Mail Subsidy,

Rejecting the Senate Amendment to the Postoffice Bill.

Public Land Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Representative Payson of Illinois has prepared a report on the bill to prevent aliens from acquiring real estate in territories of the United States. The report says the bill has for its basis the proposition that American soil shall be owned by Americans so far as congress can control it. The committee on public lands in this congress, as in the last, is thoroughly committed to the policy of so administering our public land system that the agricultural lands of the nation shall be parted without cost to be held in small tracts by actual settlers only for the purpose of cultivating by the owner. This policy, the report submits, should become the national one. The bill which the report accompanies proposes that no alien or foreigner who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor any corporation, one-tenth of whose stock is owned or controlled by aliens or foreigners, shall have the right to acquire real estate in any of the territories of the United States. The bill has been agreed on by the committee and will probably be reported one day this week.

Logan's Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Logan presented in the senate to-day a substitute for the labor arbitration bill, which recently passed the house, which in substance provides as follows:

For a commission of arbitration to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to consist of five members, one to be selected from the republican organization, one from the democratic organization and one who is not recognized as a member of either organization, one from the class of citizens experienced in the management and operation of railroads and in the transportation of property and passengers, not in the employ or connected with or interested in any railroad corporation or company engaged in any business connected with the transportation of persons and property, and one who is identified specially with the labor interests, having a full knowledge of the conditions and employments of laboring people. Persons comprising commission shall be men having superior intelligence as to the industrial and laboring interests of the country. The commissioners are each to receive $3,500 a year salary and are empowered to employ a secretary, stenographer and messenger, the two former to receive $2,000 a year and the latter $1,400. The commission is also allowed actual traveling expenses. It is made the duty of the commissioners to meet and organize as soon as may be after their appointment for the purpose of hearing and determining such matters and differences between transportation companies, either by land or water, and their employes as shall be submitted to them for arbitration, such submission to be in writing and signed by the parties of the controversy. In all cases submitted for arbitration the parties to the same are required to sign an agreement to submit to the award of the commission. Every hearing and decision shall be in a summary and informal way, according to the principles of equity and justice applicable to the circumstances of the case, and each party shall be given full opportunity to be heard in person and by witnesses and shall have the right to be represented by counsel. After concluding the hearing on any controversy the commission shall make its report in writing with the finding of facts on which it is based, a majority of members concurring therein, and immediately transmit the same with a copy of all evidence to the president of the United States who shall make the report public as soon as received. A copy of the award shall be sent to the district court of the United States in the district where the controversy arose, and it shall be put upon the records of the court and have the same binding force and effect as a decree of the court, and shall be enforced in the same way. The commission is empowered to visit any place where controversies may arise, and it may take testimony, hear counsel and make its decision at any place it may think best. It shall report through the president to congress the result of all investigations, with all testimony and every action in reference to such controversy that comes before it. It may require U. S. marshals to serve process and such marshals shall receive such fees as they receive for like messages or process issued by the United States. The commissioners' witnesses shall also receive the same fees as when attending before U. S. commissioners, but the expenses of any single arbitration shall not exceed $1000. The commission shall possess all such powers to administer oaths, etc., as belong to U. S. commissioners. It may, upon any serious difference or dispute on account of wages, oppressions or wrongs complained of by employes or employers, repair to the place where such complaints arise and make full examination and investigation of the same and report to congress through the president of the United States. The commission in addition to the customary oaths of office shall on any case being submitted to them take an oath to fairly and faithfully perform their duty. The total expenses of the performance of such duties shall not exceed $50,000 per year. Commissioners of arbitration shall hold their offices for three years unless sooner removed by the president for good cause, which cause shall be reported to the senate with the nomination of the successor of any of them.

The American Wine Industry.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The National Viticultural association assembled to-day and the commissioner of agriculture delivered the opening address. He said in part: It was not so much consideration of the importance of the grape in connection with its dietary and domestic uses as in the manufacture of pure American wines and the protection of them from adulterated compounds that this [illegible] a convention was called. As a nation we may well feel proud of what we have accomplished in the last 50 years, dating back to the early beginning at Cincinnati and other sections. We can produce wine now even which can enter into competition with the choicest vintages of Europe, where wine making has been followed for thousands of years and had been fostered and encouraged by government aid. Here the industry had to take care of itself, and it has grown up and made its way by the pluck and energy of its followers. Not only this, but we have had our best brands presented to the public under French and other foreign labels and only in different ones presented as American wines, but we have grown strong enough to insist on our rights and to stand on our own merits, and to promote this new order of things, this national convention has been called. We claim admission and recognition among the nations of the earth as a wine-producing country, the fairest and greatest the Creator has made. We are rivals and successful competitors in the greatest markets of the world with almost every product of industry and art, agricultural and mercantile. We also want to be in the cause of true temperance. We want to furnish the nation with the cheapest, most wholesome and beneficial of beverages, pure wine from the grape. We want to give the American people American wine, if they use wine at all, without fortification or adulteration. Americans ought to drop the false pride which causes them to think they ought to have something "far fetched and dear bought," when at the festive board. They should encourage home industry, discard French labels and French prices for home products when thorough trial has proved American products the superior. Part at least of the imported wines are inferior in purity and quality to our California product. We ought to keep at home the money paid for foreign vintages, which amounted to over seven million dollars per annum in the last five years and bringing a still larger annual revenue from export trade. The speaker described the methods of manufacture and component parts of adulterated wines, and concluded as follows: The brandies of California are pure and infinitely superior to detestable concoctions that bear foreign brands and are marked with prices that are at once a means of deception and a source of fraudulent income. This is the statement of M. Gerard, chief of the municipal laboratory of Paris, that forty years ago seven-eighths of the brandy manufactured was pure, but that of 50,000,000 gallons now produced annually not one per cent of it is made from grapes, grain, beets, potatoes, etc., being the principal sources. In view of this statement, this fact, as it is recognized to be, what folly it is to discriminate against native production.

Second Vice President Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The bill reported to-day from the house committee on electoral count proposing a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of second vice president, provides in case of removal from office, death, resignation or constitutional disability both of the president and vice president, the office of president shall devolve on the second vice president of the United States, who shall be voted for in distinct ballots at the same time and in like manner and for the same term as president and vice president by electors appointed by the several states. In the case of removal of the vice president from office or his death, resignation or constitutional disability, or when the vice-president exercises the office of president of the United States the second vice-president shall be president of the senate and shall also act as such in the absence of the vice-president from the senate, but shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided, provided, however, that the senate shall choose a president pro tempore in the absence of both the vice-president and second vice-president, or when the vice-president shall exercise the office of president of the United States and the second vice-president shall be absent from the senate, or when the second vice-president shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Committee Action.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The house committee on commerce to-day instructed the chairman to report the enacting clause of the Cullom inter-state commerce bill, with the provisions of the Reagan bill as an amendment in place of the provisions of the Cullom bill. This was done for the purpose of bringing both bills fully before the house.

The senate committee on commerce will continue its daily meetings, having permission to sit during the session to consider the river and harbor bill. It has concluded to make a preliminary study of the measure as it came from the house, item by item, before deciding upon anything, and its members have decided not to make any disclosures regarding the committee's work until the preliminary examination shall be completed.

The house committee on judiciary to-day decided adversely on various amendments to the constitution proposing that senators, postmasters and judges shall be elected by vote of the people.

Senator Dawes to-day reported favorably from the committee on Indian affairs bills granting to railroads right of way through Indian reservations in northern Montana, and appropriation of $20,000 for the removal of Eastern Cherokee Indians to Indian territory.

Appropriation Estimates.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as agreed on by the house committee on appropriations and as it will be reported to the house by Mr. Holman to-morrow appropriates $20,558,119, being $43,485 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year and $848,566 less than estimates. The appropriation for the civil service commission remains unchanged, that $2[illegible],400 is appropriated for salaries, but it is provided that the appropriation shall be available only when the rules of the civil service commission are so framed as that the names of all applicants for official appointment from any state found duly qualified on examination and without regard to sex shall be sent to the heads of departments or other officers charged with making appointments.

Telephone Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—When the telephone investigating committee met to-day Chairman Boyle produced certain telegrams that passed between President Cleveland and Van Benthuysen relative to the application to bring government suit. Van Benthuysen in his dispatches on February [illegible] last offered to furnish all details, statements, circumstances attending the making of application in refutation of the charge that the Pan-Electric had been a party to the application and to correct the mistake into which the attorney general had fallen on that point. Private Secretary Lamont on the following day replied that the president had no desire to express in the matter. The chairman stated by authority of the president that that was all of the correspondence which had passed between himself and Van Benthuysen. After an hour spent in putting in evidence letters passing between Pan-Electric directors published in newspapers and other documentary evidence the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Naval Appropriation Estimates.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The house committee on naval affairs to-day substantially completed the naval appropriation bill, and it will probably be reported to the house to-morrow. The bill appropriates about $1[illegible],750,000, while estimates submitted by the navy department contemplated an expenditure of $30,837,351. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is $15,020,705. The striking discrepancy apparent between the appropriation for next year and the estimates of the department is explained by the fact that all of the items included in the estimates for construction, aggregating $14,3[illegible]6,368, are omitted from the appropriation bill, as they form the substance of a special bill for a new naval establishment already reported by the committee.

Admission of Dakota.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At a meeting of the house committee on territories to-day an informal agreement was reached that the senate bill providing for the admission of southern Dakota as a state should go on the house calendar adversely reported, and that the Springer bill providing an enabling act for the entire territory should go on the calendar favorably reported. Owing to the absence of several members a formal vote was not taken, but it is expected this will be taken at a meeting Monday next.

Pension Propositions.

The senate committee on pensions voted to-day to postpone indefinitely the house Mexican pension bill and to report as a substitute substantially the Mexican pension bill passed by the senate last session. The committee is opposed to service pension and insists on making dependence and disability necessary qualifications of the pensioner.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Hale presented a memorial of the United States and Brazil Steamship Co., the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. of New York, and the Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Red "D" Line Steamship Co. and the New York and Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Co. In presenting the memorial he remarked that it met squarely what had been stated in certain newspapers, namely, that an attempt had been made to improperly influence congress in favor of what is called subsidies. Hale wished to say in connection with the recent action of the senate in regard to foreign mails that if this great effort to revive American commerce ever prevailed in congress it would not be done by the influence of any lobby. It could only come about because the American people were growing more and more interested in the subject, and sooner or later congress would have to respond to the popular demand.

Hoar presented a petition of the New England Methodist Episcopal conference, urging the United States to enforce the terms of the Chinese treaty so as to protect the lives and property of Chinese subjects in the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Dolph the senate passed a bill extending the limits of Portland, Ore., so as to include the east bank of the Willamette river, opposite the city, one mile to a point opposite the lower end of Swan Island.

A motion to proceed with the consideration of the Staten Island bridge bill was lost, 22 to 25. The bill retains its place on the calendar.

At 2 o'clock the pension bill was placed before the senate, but was temporarily laid aside to permit Coke to address the senate on the house "labor arbitration" bill. Coke did not favor the establishment of a permanent board of commissioners such as had been recommended by the president's message. Such a board, he believed, would immediately become a tribunal favorable to corporations, however the it might be intended this should so become. The plan of voluntary arbitration provided by the house bill, he contended, was much better. Arbitrators under the bill would be chosen in each case by the parties immediately interested, and would be chosen because of special knowledge of the subject involved in dispute. The commissioners being voluntarily chosen by parties concerned their decision would be more acceptable than that of any permanent board. As to the responsibility of railway companies for the operation of their roads Coke said they should be compelled to keep their roads in operation, strike or no strike, and on the other hand any one who interfered with their operations should be treated with the utmost severity. Public interest was the first consideration, Coke said. Coke recognized the absolute necessity of restraining railroads. No one, he said, could read the history of railroad development without feeling profound indignation and disgust that a system which, like that of railroads, had become so indispensable a necessity to civilization, should be an instrumentality in the hands of a few individuals for systematic robbery of the people. It was to pay dividends on watered stocks that wages on railroads were put down. The evil would never correct itself. State and United States governments, while uniting to protect railroad property and the interests of the public from assault or damage, should also unite to crush out the practice which led to the labor difficulties that had become so serious a feature of the railroad problem.

Logan, without committing himself to support or otherwise of the house bill, would at the proper time offer a substitute for it. The house bill provided arbitration, but when after trouble had arisen and after arbitration should be appealed to and decision rendered there was no means of putting the decision into effect. He would propose that a commission to be called a commission of arbitration should be selected by the president; that the men should be selected part of them for their knowledge of law and part for their knowledge of the laboring interests of the country, and from among those interested commissioners to be five in number, to have power to examine witnesses, etc. He would provide that when a decision is made it should be filed in a United States district court, placed on record there and become a decree of the court, which would secure a method of information for decisions. Under the house bill that could not be done. He would also make it the duty of the commissioners to examine all questions of controversy arising between corporations and their employes and make a report to congress. He would erect the bureau of labor into a department of labor and require the commissioner of labor to communicate with all corporations to ascertain particulars as to the number, character and compensation of employes, price of food, rent, etc., and to submit comparative statements so far as practicable of similar particulars relating to labor in Europe, etc.

The pension bill was then laid before the senate. The senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Hoar gave notice that to-morrow morning he would call up the bill disposing of the Alabama awards.

Frye called up the Staten Island bridge bill and consideration of the bill was proceeded with.

The pension bill was placed before the senate, the pending question being that of McPherson to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to submit to the senate an estimate of the expense that would be incurred by its passage. McPherson's motion to recommit was rejected; yeas 14, nays 28.

The question recurred on Blair's amendment to Van Wyck's amendment. Van Wyck's amendment is to add to the bill a section providing that no soldier under this act should receive a pension of less than $8 per month. Blair's motion is to make the provision read "No pension paid under any law to any soldier hereafter shall be rated at less than $8 a month."

Blair modified his amendment so as to include sailors, marines, etc.

Blair's amendment was agreed to,

Logan then moved the amendment already suggested by him to make the minimum pension hereafter payable under any law not less than $8 a month. Logan's amendment was rejected, yeas 20, nays 2[illegible].

The question recurring on the amendment of Van Wyck as amended by that of Blair, Ingalls moved to lay it on the table. The motion was not agreed to and the amendment as amended was then agreed to.

Saulsbury offered an amendment providing that no money be paid in pensions under the pending bill until provision be made by law to meet necessary expenditures by a tax on incomes specifically applicable for such payment.

On motion of Blair this was laid on the table, yeas 29, nays 15.

Logan moved an amendment, extending provisions of the bill so as to cover men who served three months. He said he personally knew many men who had served only three months who were as much entitled to a pension as if they had served four years. Agreed to.

Butler offered as an amendment a provision for service pension for Mexican veterans.

To this Conger offered an amendment excluding persons under political disabilities.

Blair, in moving to lay Butler's amendment on the table, said the house had already passed a Mexican pension bill, which would be pressed in the senate in due time. The motion to lay on the table prevailed, yeas 23, nays 19.

Mr. Ingalls in suggesting an amendment to strike out the word "labor" and insert the word "exertion" expressed the belief that without this change teachers, merchants, lawyers or others who earned a livelihood by intellectual exertions would not be entitled to any benefit of the bill.

Blair accepted the suggested amendment and it was agreed to.

After further debate the pension bill passed; yeas 34, nays 14.

The bankruptcy bill was laid before the senate and after an ineffectual attempt of Mr. Riddleberger to secure an executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the senate to-day Manderson reported favorably from the committee on military affairs a bill to authorize the Cheyenne & Northern Railway company to build its road across the Ft. Russell and Ft. Laramie military reservations.

On motion of Manderson the bill was taken up.

On motion of Edmunds it was so amended as to provide that the rights conferred are exercised and the road not built in three years the privilege granted by the bill should cease and terminate. The bill then passed.

The Staten Island bridge bill was then laid before the senate and McPherson resumed his speech against the bill as reported and in support of his amendment providing for a tunnel instead of a bridge.

After considerable debate on the Staten Island bridge bill an amendment offered by Vest was agreed to authorizing the secretary of war, if he should deem any alteration of the bridge necessary to avoid obstruction to commerce, he may order its alteration or removal at the expense of the owners, and if the bridge is not finished in two years the right to build shall cease.

Mr. McPherson's amendment for a tunnel instead of a bridge was rejected; yeas 5, nays 40. Senators voting in the affirmative were Bowen, Hampton, McPherson, Plumb and Sewell.

Voorhees as a western man could not vote to shut out railroad competition from the west to the ocean. He thought the attempt of the railroad company to get to New York city a move which could only result in advantage to the west and east alike.

After further debate and voting down of some amendments the bill was passed by a viva voce vote as reported from the committee with the sole addition of Vest's amendment.

The bankruptcy bill was then laid before the senate and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Harris of Georgia from the committee on ways and means reported a bill amending section 3387, revised statutes, so as to reduce the penal sum of bonds of cigar manufacturers to $250 with additional $50 for each person to be employed by them in making cigars. Committee of the whole.

Sadlers of Alabama, from the committee on territories reported adversely the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the territories. Laid on the table.

Hatch of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill authorizing exhibition of California silk in the capitol building. House calendar.

Blount, of Georgia, from the committee of postoffices and post roads, reported back the postoffice appropriation bill with senate amendments, and it having been referred to committee of the whole the house went into committee for the purpose of considering the amendments.

Blount addressed his remarks to that clause known as the "subsidy amendment," and made an argument in opposition to it. The appropriation of $800,000 he contended would not secure any advantage in the way of obtaining additional mail trips, but would have the contrary effect. Under the clause the postmaster general would be required to contract, if he contracted at all, for not less nor more than five years, and this would act as absolute prohibition upon any other company than the one holding the contract attempting to traverse the same line. Increase in the number of days would be stopped, and while the contract was in force any increase of the foreign postal service would be prevented. He quoted statistics to show the difference in pay which steamship companies received under the present law for carrying the mail from that which they would receive if the proposed legislation were enacted, and as an instance of the evils which he maintained would follow such enactment stated that the mails carried by the Oriental and Occidental lines at a cost of $3,500 would have to be carried by the Pacific Mail at a cost of $109,620. He denied the correctness of the declaration that the decline of American commerce was due to the fact that the United States refused to pay subsidies to its steamship companies, and asserted that the decline was attributable to the narrow-minded policy which forbids American citizens from purchasing ships abroad.

Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin said that the appropriation could not rise to the dignity of a subsidy. It was neither fish, flesh nor fowl. It was a gift, pure and simple. It was charity to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., a corporation which congress should not touch with a ten-foot pole. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Dibble of South Carolina, from the committee on laws regulating the election of president, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of second vice-president of the United States. House calendar.

The house then went into committee of the whole on senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill.

Millard of New York briefly advocated the foreign mail service amendment, contending that it would have a beneficial effect on American commerce.

Phelps of New Jersey said the amendment and the vote by which it was adopted in the senate were an encouragement to friends of American shipping. He was proceeding to make a summary of the vote when he was interrupted by Blount of Georgia with the point that it was not in order to refer to the actions of the senate.

Phelps suggested that the gentleman should be proud that eight democratic senators had had the courage to vote for the amendment. He had read from public prints that eight democratic senators had voted to give new steamships to American commerce and new ports to American manufacturers. The senate having performed its duty the house had presented to it an opportunity to pass a measure full of advantages to the country. What the country needed were new steamships and foreign markets. This measure would give them. The country wanted its sea-coasts defended. This measure would do it by giving the country a merchant marine which was the militia of the seas. This measure was advantageous and ought to be passed. It would be passed unless members were frightened because some gentleman had called it subsidy. It was not subsidy. Subsidy was a grant or excessive payment.

Mr. Hiscock of New York maintained that the amendment was not a subsidy. When the gentleman insinuated that the lobby was full of men pushing the senate amendment, he might as well say that as strong influences were at work emanating from the other side of the ocean to strike down American steamship lines. Measured by the prices which were paid for carrying our domestic mails on railroads, steamships and star routes, the United States would be paying under this senate amendment a very low rate of compensation; indeed, measured by rates paid by every European power, it would be paying very small compensation. If there was a governmental policy worthy of support, it was contained in this amendment.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri announced his opposition to the amendment because it was coercive legislation. He then proceeded to argue that the subsidy would not have the effect of building up the commerce of the country and in support of his statement he quoted statistics to show that from '66 to '77 which he termed the "subsidy period" the tonnage and commerce of the United States steadily fell off. Much of the subsidy proposed would go the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. He had heard it said that this line was owned by 700 different persons, but he declared it was largely owned and officered by Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, Russell Sage and C. P. Huntington. These were the men to get this appropriation, which assumed to go to the building of the commerce of the country and the merchant marine. No man would go further than he in restoring the merchant marine, but if this could only be done now by means of contributions to the Pacific Mail Steamship company he wanted to wait a time and look out for some other remedy. Under this amendment the Pacific Mail steamship company of unsavory record would get $352,198, nearly one-half of the expropriation. He called upon his party friends to halt and hesitate before they gave their sanction to a measure which did not advance the interests of the merchant marine, but which put in the coffers of this corrupt line $326,308 more than it had received last year for the same service.

Mr. Dingley of Missouri favored the amendment.

Holman of Indiana earnestly opposed the policy of subsidy and contended that the policy would not have the effect of building up American commerce. This policy which it was sought to engraft anew on legislation had in the past brought shame and dishonor upon the house of representatives. One of the great corporations which was now asking for this increased compensation had come to a previous house and corrupted the legislators of the country.

This closed the general debate and the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Holman of Indiana from the committee on appropriations reported the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole.

Breckenridge of Arkansas from the committee on ways and means called up the bill providing that for a period of five years no mackerel other than that known as Spanish mackerel caught between March 1 and June 1 shall be imported or landed in the United States. Consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole on senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment setting apart $40,000 of the appropriation for the delivery system in cities where it is not now established. Concurred in.

The amendment was rejected which authorizes the postmaster general to contract for inland and foreign steamboat service when it can be combined in one route; also an amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for railway postoffice car service.

An amendment was concurred in increasing to $29[illegible],000 the appropriation for necessary and special facilities in trunk lines.

The foreign mail service amendment having been reached, Blount of Georgia moved non-concurrence in it.

Burrows of Michigan moved concurrence in the amendment with the following amendment thereto: $400,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended in payment of existing American steamship lines for transportation of foreign mails according to schedule heretofore in force and that as much of the balance as shall be required shall be expended in increasing the frequency of the postal service of such steamship lines and in the establishment of postal service by American-built and registered steamships between the United States and such ports of foreign countries herein named not now connected with the United States by American steamship lines as the postmaster general may elect, including Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Burrows answered objections made to the senate amendment, which he said gave the postmaster general the same discretion in regard to the foreign service as he now possessed in regard to the coastwise and star route service. A dictum about paying $350,000 to the Pacific Mail Co. was made to alarm members. How those gentlemen could twist this provision into a subsidy he could not understand. The star route service could as well be called subsidies.

McMillan of Tennessee thought the efforts of friends of the amendment to prove that the appropriation was not a subsidy had been futile. It was a subsidy in the broadest and boldest sense, and the question for the house was to determine whether it was ready to enter upon the policy of giving gratuities to steamship companies. When reduced to the last analysis this amendment was the entering wedge to a system which could work viciousness and corruption only.

Adams of New York—"Did you vote for the river and harbor bill?"

McMillan—Yes; and I would do it again. I notice that everything that goes to High Bridge is satisfactory to the gentleman and everything that goes elsewhere is unsatisfactory. This is a policy on which we should not enter. The glory of American institutions on account of their purity. If it paid better to work on the ocean than the land the people of the United States with enterprise, energy and intelligence would navigate the ocean.

[illegible] of West Virginia maintained that by paying fair wages for labor rendered to the government the government could have a merchant marine endeavoring to extend American commerce.

After further debate the committee of the whole rejected, 86 to 143, Burrows' amendment to the senate amendment to the postoffice bill. As this was regarded as a test vote announcement of the result was greeted with cheers by the democratic side. The committee then non-concurred in the senate $800,000 amendment and reported its action to the house.

The house confirmed by a two-thirds vote the action of the committee in rejecting the so-called subsidy amendment to the postoffice bill adopted by the senate.

The vote confirming the action of the committee on foreign mail service was yeas 178, nays 80. The announcement of the result was received with a round of applause from the democratic side. The bill and amendments will now be sent to the senate and then go to a conference committee.

The house then adjourned.

Call for a State Grange Meeting.

LONGMONT, Colorado, Apr 28, 1886.

To all Patrons of Husbandry, members of dormant Granges, Patrons from other states; also those that wish to become Patrons.

The undersigned unite in a call for an open mass meeting of all men and women who desire to have the state grange regain membership in the national grange, excite renewed interest in the order as an educator, means of communication between members and permanent organization. The number of subordinate granges in Colorado is now five; there is a regular set of officers and all the machinery is ready to move whenever the thousands of members of once flourishing farmers' bodies shall say: "We will take up the work where it was dropped and make the state grange of Colorado better, stronger and more influential than in its palmiest days." The time is ripe to rehabilitate the order with its former life, energy and usefulness. Worthy Master Levi Booth and Worthy Sister Ceres Millie Booth have consented to be present, and the time has been fixed for Tuesday, May 25, 1886, in Dicken's opera house, Longmont. It is the day previous to the May market day of Longmont board of trade. The hospitality of the people here is proverbial, and all will meet a hearty welcome. There will be no formal programme; everybody will be expected to do or say something for the general good. The old grange rituals and songs and music must be hunted up, and a regular May day festival of patrons enjoyed. The meetings will be open to all members of dormant granges of Colorado and other states—the young men and women who have heard how their fathers and mothers built up the order and enjoyed its benefits. This call is signed by past masters, and is endorsed by large numbers of members—too many to be included in a call.

The Denver, Utah & Pacific railroad and Union Pacific give a round trip ticket for one and one-fifth fare.

Signed

J. A. LEYNER, Valmont grange,
JERRY LEGGET, Lower Boulder grange,
W. HOLLY, Denver grange,
C. A. POND, Longmont grange,
GEORGE F. PACKARD, Ceres grange,
J. W. BACON, Lower St. Vrain grange,
JAMES ACKERMAN, Pella grange,
VOLNEY CHAPMAN, Boulder grange,
W. W. CAYWOOD, Washington grange,
P. C. HINMAN, Left Hand grange,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Burlington grange,
JOSEPH MURRAY, Flora grange,
A. L. AMES, Collins grange,
[illegible] BAILEY, Flora grange.

The following official response has been made by Worthy Master Booth:

OFFICE COLORADO STATE GRANGE,
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.
DENVER, April 25, 1886.

Yours of April 23d received and contents considered. I give it my hearty endorsement and will be with you if nothing happens more than I can foresee now. I hope you will get all good farmers interested in this work. Yours fraternally, LEVI BOOTH, W. M. State Grange.

INVITATION.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
FORT COLLINS, COL., May 1[illegible], 1886.

Worthy Master Booth and Patrons of Husbandry and Others Invited to Assemble at Longmont in a State Grange Mass Meeting, May 25, 1886.

Seeing the call issued by a large number of Colorado granges, and knowing the good which can come from such a gathering and the reviving of old recollections, the undersigned would take occasion to assure the convention of the hearty interest taken by all who have been members of the grange and are now connected with the State Agricultural college.

We would, therefore, invite you, one and all, to come to the college which represents the industries of the state, and visit it, seeing for yourselves the work which is being performed. You will be heartily welcomed and every courtesy and facility extended to you to enable you to form a just estimate of what has and is being done.

Let there be a grand gathering, and all those who should be nearest in interest to the school come and make us a visit.

Fraternally yours,
C. L. INGERSOLL.

Stock News.

A SCHEME TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

The oleomargarine bills pending in congress provide for special annual taxes of six hundred dollars on oleomargarine manufacturers, four hundred and eighty dollars on wholesale dealers, and forty-eight dollars on retail dealers. These bills also provide for an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on all oleomargarine made and sold in this country.

The real intent of the measure is to stop the manufacture of oleomargarine, and not to raise revenue by taxing it.

The only classes to be benefitted by the passage of such a law are the dairymen and butter speculators, while consumers, ranchmen and feeders would be directly injured. In short, these bills propose to tax more than four-fifths of the people for the benefit of less than one-fifth.

The parties most interested in defeating these bills are the ranchmen and feeders, for they are the ones on whom the most of the loss would ultimately fall. For example, a prime steer will yield 60 pounds of fat, which, if made into tallow at [illegible] cents per lb. (the present market price), is worth $2.25. The same fat will, in the shape of oleooil, to-day bring [illegible] cents per pound, or a total of $5.10, leaving $2.85 loss if the manufacture of oleomargarine should be stopped. This loss must come either from the man who raises the cattle or the one who eats the beef. There are so many other meat products to compete with beef, the price could not be very much affected, and hence the bulk of this loss would fall on the cattle raiser.

Ranchmen and feeders should at once write their members and senators in congress protesting against the passage of the proposed law.

A Dynamite Outrage.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont., May 18.—Two dynamite explosions occurred here last night, one at the office and another at the residence of Police Magistrate Monroe. The office was completely wrecked and adjoining property somewhat damaged. The house was badly damaged but no lives lost. The indignation of the citizens is very great as this is the third and most destructive explosion since the initiation of the "Scott Act." The cause of the outrage is the action of Magistrate Monroe in strictly enforcing the temperance law. Although a large reward has been offered for information regarding the perpetration of the first two explosions no one has been arrested in connection with the crimes.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

OFFICERS:

President—Bernard Gilpin.
Vice President—James O. Phillips.
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.
Executive Committee—Dr. W. M. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.
Round-up Commissioners—Julius Gammon, J. O. Phillips.
Foreman of the Round-up—Peter Tennis.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $[illegible] per year, which amount entitles the member to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

ROUND-UP REGULATIONS.

The round-up of District No. 6 will meet at Nepesta, on the Arkansas river, June 1, work up the river to the mouth of Adams creek, work up Adams creek to its head, thence to Carpenter's, on Squirrel creek, and from there to Chico Basin, drop back to Twin Tanks on the Arkansas and up to Pueblo, up the Fountain to Rock Creek, working Rock creek, then to D. L. water holes, thence to Crow's Roost, thence to Big Springs, thence to Fouter Sears's, thence to O. Z. post office on the Sandy, up Sandy to its head, then to J. O. Phillips' on the head of Bijou, thence on the Divide to the head of Monument creek; down Monument to Colorado Springs, then to Jimmy's camp. Peter Tennis is hereby appointed captain of the round up.

JULIUS GAMMON,
J. O. PHILLIPS,
Round-up Commissioners.

A circular has been issued by the executive committee of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association stating that on account of the financial condition of the association it will not be necessary to levy an assessment in order to pay the expenses of a roller south of the Arkansas river. The circular also states that the committee is about to publish a brand book with new cuts, and requests each member to send his principal brand to the secretary before May 20th. Now would be a good time for members to join to obtain the benefits of this book. The dues are only $2.50 per annum.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Rev. J. S. Black and wife returned home from Denver yesterday.

Mr. E. L. Nichols, of Manitou, went to Denver yesterday on business.

Street Commissioner Wright informs us that the timber is on the ground and work will be begun at once on the Mesa bridge.

Over fifty passengers arrived in this city last night on the Salt Lake express. Forty-six of the number went to the Antlers.

The GAZETTE office cuts it to have a bicycle club of its own as there are ten of its employees who have machines and are expert riders.

The board of trade of Boulder has sent invitations out over the state for a meeting at tendance at their market day, to be held there on May 29 under the auspices of the board.

The D. & R. G. will sell on May 26th and 27th tickets to Denver and return at $1.20 for the round trip. Tickets good to return on May 28th, thus giving everybody a chance to visit Denver and attend the races.

It is thought that it will be fully three months and a half before the new iron bridge crossing the Monument will be ready for use. Mr. Marsh left for the east last night and he will order the bridge immediately.

The revival meetings that have been in progress at the First M. E. church for two weeks have been concluded. It was expected that they would be kept up until the end of this week, but Mr. Miller was too unwell to continue.

Mr. John Lennox [illegible] by his advertisement, the complete line of furniture displayed, and he is expecting additional car loads every day. Call and examine his stock and you cannot help but make some selections.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knight close their season June 1st and expected to sail for Europe soon after. But they have about made up their mind to spend the summer in Colorado Springs and Manitou instead. They will decide the matter this week.

The newly elected officers of the Colorado Springs Hook & Ladder company were initiated at a meeting of the company held last night. The officers are J. J. Smith, foreman; M. E. Irving, 1st assistant; Con McGinley, 2d assistant; O. L. P. Shedlor, secretary; and Phil Strubel, treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Knight opened their engagement at the Tabor Grand opera house Monday evening to the largest audience of the season. The Denver papers speak in the highest praise of the company and play. They will appear in our opera house next Monday evening in their new comedy entitled "Over the Garden Wall."

Mr. O. Palmer, who has just started in the lightning rod business, reports that he is meeting with better success than he anticipated. On Monday he placed rods on all the buildings on the Broadmoor dairy ranch, south of Colorado Springs. He is using the national copper tube lightning rod and guarantees to do good work. Read over his advertisement in another column.

The batch of tramps arrested night before last were arraigned before the police magistrate yesterday. Out of the number seven were fined $10 and costs, one $15 and costs and two were discharged. Those who were fined were set at work on the streets in charge of Special Policeman Welty. One however positively refused to work and in consequence was shut up in a cell and will be kept on water until he changes his mind.

The school board have not as yet made selections of plans for the two new school houses. They had a meeting yesterday afternoon, but again adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. All five sets of plans submitted seem to please the members of the board and come within the limit of the appropriation. So it will be rather difficult for them to make a selection. In the way of heating and ventilation they are all nearly perfect and equal if not superior to the Miller school.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLORADO METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Weather Report for the Week from May 3 to May 10 Inclusive.

The barometric pressure, beginning rather low on the 6th (Thursday) declined for two days and was moderately low on the 8th and 9th. During the rest of the week it was slightly higher, yet there was no steady advance, and at the close of the week, the pressure was very nearly at the average height.

This weekly record, the sixth of the series, is the first one in which no table is needed for the rainfall. None is reported, either from any station included in the subjoined tables, nor from the stations of the D. & R. G. railroad. The cloudiness has also been small. The 5th and 9th, in most parts of the state, were especially clear days. The temperature has made a marked advance upon last week's, although the weather then was fair.

All persons who are willing to make regularly notes of the weather are invited to assist the association; and on communicating with the director of observations, at Colorado Springs, will be furnished with blank forms for use in recording, and with all needed information. No instrumental outfit beyond a thermometer and a cheap rain-gauge is demanded, and even the latter is not essential.

TABLE A.

Stations.	[illegible]	Observers.
Alma	[illegible]	W. H. Powless
Denver	5,294	Sergt. J. J. [illegible]
Hastings		E. P. Moore
Colo. Springs	6,0[illegible]	F. H. Loud
Westcliffe	[illegible]	A. Comstock, M. D.
Pueblo	4,7[illegible]	F. H. Lay, M. D.
Trinidad	6,0[illegible]	Miss N. Young.
Ranch near Saguache		H. H. Seldomridge
W. Las Animas	3,9[illegible]	P. H. Brandenburg
Dodge City, Ks.	2,[illegible]	J. E. Lapam [illegible]
Santa Fe, N. M.	[illegible]	
Glenwood Sprgs.	5,[illegible]	W. H. Dennis, M. D.
Montrose	[illegible]	Sergt. [illegible]
Fort Lewis	[illegible]	Capt. [illegible]

Member Colorado Meteorological Association.
Director Colorado Meteorological Association.
U. S. Signal Station.
Colorado College.
U. S. Army Post.

TABLE B.

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.

Date	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Mean
Alma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.2
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61.5	59.6	62.4	[illegible]	62.[illegible]
Husted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55.[illegible]
Colo. Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.0
Westcliffe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56.1
Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67.9
Trinidad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66.0
Ranch near Saguache	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53.6
W. L. Animas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66.1
Dodge City, Kan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66.8
Santa Fe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58.[illegible]
Glen. Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62.6
Montrose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57.8
Fort Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Daily means, unless otherwise stated, are means of readings at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m., with double weight assigned to the evening observation.

a. Mean of highest and lowest observed readings.

b. Mean of readings at 5.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m. and 9.00 p. m., Denver time.

TABLE C.

CLOUDINESS.

Date	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alma	4	[illegible]	8	5	7	2	14
Denver	1	1	2	1	8	3	10
Colorado Springs	1	[illegible]	9	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Westcliffe	0	6	6	1	7	10	9
Pueblo	8	0	8	1	[illegible]	7	9
Trinidad	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	1	0
Ranch near Saguache	[illegible]	1	6	1	7	6	16
West Las Animas	4	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	8	6	2
Dodge City, Kansas	4	10	0	0	6	8	11
Santa Fe, N. M.	8	[illegible]	6	0	5	1	18
Glenwood Springs	5	10	6	[illegible]	8	0	7
Montrose	5	3	[illegible]	0	5	[illegible]	6
Fort Lewis	[illegible]	6	9	0	6	11	27

Clear all the week.
Cloudiness estimated on a scale of 30.
Rainfall is measured in inches and hundredths.

F. H. LOUD.

Colorado College Meteorological Observatory, Colorado Springs, May 13, 1886.

A VISIT TO PARIS.

A Large Audience Delighted by Mr. Ragan's Lecture.

The seating capacity of the opera house was pretty well taxed last night by those who were present at the first of the series of lectures given by Mr. Henry H. Ragan.

His subject last night was "Paris, the Magnificent," and to those who have visited the gay capital, its beauties were most vividly recalled, and those who have never had that pleasure, were able to form a more striking and satisfactory impression of the great city than they have ever received from books or other guides. This is Mr. Ragan's first visit in this city, and although he has been preceded by others who have given similar lectures, it is not too much to say that in the beauty and finish and completeness of his entertainments, he surpasses them all. His lectures alone, marked as they are by pure diction, graphic descriptions and racy coloring, would be greatly enjoyed without the additional attraction of his lime-light pictures. But the views he presents, about eighty during an evening, are so interesting and enjoyable that one hardly knows which to admire the more, the admirable lecture or its beautiful representation on the canvas.

Mr. Ragan, in opening his lecture last night, explained in a few words the marked changes the traveler would see in going from London to Paris, and then with some pleasant allusions to the characteristics of the Parisians and their American visitors, began his tour at the Place de la Concorde. In a few graphic words he sketched some of the famous scenes that have been enacted around that historic spot, and then took the audience to the Corps Legislatif, the church of the Madeleine, the new opera house that cost ten millions of dollars, and here he lingered long enough to show some of the magnificence and splendor that have made it the finest temple of amusement in the world. Passing thence through some famous boulevards, parks and palaces, the travelers visited the leading objects of interest in this most interesting of cities, stopping a moment to look at the Arch of Triumph and the great Napoleon in the meridian of his glory, then glancing at his tomb under the dome of the soldiers' home he founded, and thus inspecting with wondering admiration some of the marvelous creations of his genius and power. The Louvre, the Tuileries and the galleries they contain were objects of special attention, and before the audience barely realized that their trip had begun, one hour and a half of most delightful scenes had been passed in "Paris the Magnificent."

Mr. Ragan thoroughly demonstrated to his audience that he had traveled largely and was an accomplished and cultivated speaker. He delighted his audience from the very start with his descriptions while the eighty or more vivid illustrations choicely colored gave a [illegible] present a good conception of the many points of interest in this magnificent city. "Oh, isn't that grand!" was heard from all sides of the house as the pictures in turn passed over the canvas. Just after the intermission Mr. Ragan in order to show that the pictures of our Colorado scenery could be produced as perfectly as those of Paris, London, Rome or any other foreign scenery, exhibited views of the Tabor opera house at Denver, The Antlers, Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak and the Grand Canon of the Arkansas.

Next Saturday night Mr. Ragan will give at the opera house his lecture on "The Rhine and Switzerland," which is equally as good as that given last night. Season tickets entitling holders to the next three lectures are now on sale.

Mr. A. P. Bachus has disposed of his cattle interests in El Paso county and left for the east yesterday afternoon.

Mr. C. J. Kelley, of Denver, was yesterday engaged in delivering his souvenirs of Colorado Springs and Manitou. He will circulate about 5,000 of them.

Nearly all of the sheep men are now out on their ranches looking after their lamb crop which promises to be a prolific one. The weather so far has been very favorable.

The Cascade Canon house up the pass will open for the season on June 1. This popular summer home has been thoroughly refitted during the winter and will be under new management.

We learn that the lumber manufacturers of El Paso county have held a meeting and advanced the price of lumber to meet the increased cost of logs and freight from the saw mills to the market.

All of the tramps that were at work on the streets under Special Officer Welty made a successful break for liberty yesterday morning after they had been at work but a short time. He did not succeed in recapturing any of them.

Those who did not accept the invitation to be present at Mr. Ragan's lecture last night will feel disappointed this morning. "Something must be the matter when I can't get a full house for a free entertainment," said Manager Nye after the lecture.

The twentieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in San Francisco on August 30. The management committee announce that very favorable rates have been made for transportation from points on the Missouri river, the rate being $50 for the round trip, good for 85 days.

Prof. George C. Faville, state veterinary surgeon, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He has brought his family down from Fort Collins and located them at Manitou for the summer. He will spend part of his time there himself when not engaged in looking after the diseased cattle and sheep of the state.

From Friday's Daily.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The School Board Select Plans Submitted by Home Architects.

After having had several meetings and examined very carefully the five sets of plans submitted by the architects for the two new school buildings to be erected in the Second and Fourth wards, the school board yesterday afternoon concluded to accept the plans and specifications of Wright & Davis for the Second ward and those of W. B. Perkins for the Fourth ward. We cannot enter into a detailed description of either of the buildings, as the plans will have to be modified. Both buildings will be of brick, with Manitou stone trimmings and of rather commanding architectural appearance. The one in the Second ward will be a four-roomed building, each room having a seating capacity of from 48 to 54 scholars, and will cost about $16,000. This will be built in accordance with the plans drawn by Wright & Davis. The Fourth ward will have a six-roomed building with a total seating capacity of about 300 scholars. Thus it will be seen that in these two buildings the city will have accommodations for a total of 500 pupils. Mr. Perkins' plans for this building give two additional rooms at about the same cost as the Second ward school, although Wright & Davis have so arranged that an addition can be made to the latter building should occasion demand it.

Both structures will be heated with steam instead of hot air, and the system of ventilation is about as perfect as it was possible for architects to make it.

The board assign as their reason for placing the six-roomed building in the Fourth and the four-roomed in the Second ward that statistics show that in the two upper wards there are 400 scholars, while in the lower wards there are 600.

The selection of plans drawn by home architects will no doubt meet with general approval. Their plans were in every respect superior and more carefully gotten up than those sent in by the two Denver firms. Out of justice to Mr. Frank T. Lent we will say that his plans were favorably considered by the board, but as he had more work than he could attend to he had not had the time to complete them.

College Notes.

The new catalogue is in press.

John Gould will go to Aspen next week.

E. A. Elder is visiting on a ranch near Easton.

Percy Hagerman expects to enter Cornell University next fall.

The examinations have already commenced and will be finished next week.

The Colorado college orchestra will make its debut at the Phœnix this evening.

The opera house has been engaged for the commencement exercises to be held on June 2.

Messrs. Campbell and Gould made a bicycle trip Wednesday to Manitou in the interest of the Echo.

The geologists of the college contemplate a visit to the Manitou Grand caverns within a few days.

Prof. F. H. Loud has received a calligraph from Denver which he uses in connection with the college observatory.

From the fact that the faculty have removed the big stove from the chapel, it is to be supposed that they have "all faith."

The faculty held a meeting at recess yesterday which closed with about as much promptitude as do the students' meetings.

The Pike's Peak Echo will publish but one more issue this year. It will be of enlarged size and contain all the commencement news.

The college was well represented at Mr. Ragan's lecture on Wednesday evening, which was entertaining and instructive and well worth attending.

It is ascertained that the state oratorical association, which put $25 into the inter-state contest, cleared $8 by the investment, which gives our local association $2.66⅔.

A number of the students participated in a moonlight excursion on Wednesday night. The party spent a pleasant evening at the Cliff house and returned through the Garden of the Gods.

The Misses' Amateur Shakespearian Dramatic company are practicing assiduously under the direction of Professor Wickard. Dates will be announced as soon as "property men" can be secured.

Mr. E. S. Gould came down from Leadville Thursday morning. He desires to close up his milk business here that he may devote all his time to his washing machine agency in Leadville. He says "there's millions in it."

A party of five under-graduates has been formed to start immediately after commencement and make an expedition to Mount Pisgah. They will go by the way of Ute Pass and come back by Cheyenne mountain, a trip of 120 miles.

The match game of base ball with the Denver university boys has gone the way of all the earth and is declared off. It is useless to attempt to smooth over the fact that although we were offered every inducement we did not have the snap to play.

The Phœnix banquet will be given Tuesday evening, June 1st. The feast of reason and flow of soul will be supplemented by ice cream and iced tea. It is to be hoped that the revelers will partake moderately of the cold tea and escape the bad effects which Senator Edmunds is said to have experienced.

The ranchmen are anxiously waiting for rain as the ranges are all dried up and both sheep and cattle are suffering for the want of green grass.

Sheriff James Findley of Chaffee county is in the city on official business. He is the guest of Sheriff Dana at his home on Cascade avenue.

Deputy Assessor Stovell is engaged in assessing the Chinamen. It is the first time that the Chinese have been required to give schedules for a number of years.

J. C. Davis has on exhibition in his show window a handsome canary diamond worth $800, which attracts the attention of nearly all the passers by. It is certainly a beauty.

Those who desire to help along the free reading room should purchase Ragan's lecture tickets from the reading room agents, from which the room will get a percentage.

Messrs. Bailey & Walker will open the Mansion at Manitou next Tuesday. The Manitou house will not be opened until the middle of June. Should travel demand it it will be opened earlier.

The figures on this year's tax schedule gathered by Assessor Perkins indicate that both wool and cattle growers of the county have suffered considerable of a loss among their flocks and herds during the past winter and spring.

Market day will come on next Thursday, May 27th, and everyone is being put forth to make it a bigger success than the one given last month. The business men will turn out more generally than they did the last time and the probabilities are that the parade will be as large again. There will also be lots of stock, buggies, wagons, etc., offered for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight, with their excellent company of fun-makers, will make their first appearance in Colorado Springs for two seasons in their great musical comedy success, "Over the Garden Wall," which is justly called the funniest play of all. It is one of the most amusing absurdities imaginable, and keeps the audiences in continuous laughter. An old theater-goer remarked at the close of the initial performance in St. Louis a few weeks ago: "It is, without exception, the best entertainment of the kind I ever saw." There is enough fun condensed into the piece to satisfy the most cynical, as an antidote for melancholy it "knocks out" anything in the drug store. See for yourself. They will appear at the opera house next Monday evening.

OUT WEST.

Mrs. C. M. Romney, well known in Colorado newspaper circles, is now associate editor of the El Paso Tribune.

Hon. James Rice of Pueblo is the candidate for the republican nomination for secretary of state from Pueblo county.

A meeting in support of the establishment of a Home for Fallen Women was held at the opera house at Leadville Monday night, and was fairly attended. The principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Beach. Forty dollars were collected in addition to the subscriptions, which amounted to considerable.

It is the general impression with the four eastern clubs of the Western league that Denver is the best club of the league. Leadville concedes nothing until she is beaten.

Sergeant George Maybrook, Co. G 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Lewis, while in a fit of temporary insanity last week blew out his brains. His remains were interred in the post cemetery.

Girls are scarce in the San Juan. It is very difficult to get female help without waiting days and weeks. About one hundred industrious girls would find profitable employment in the San Juan.—[Durango Idea.

The work of grading on the Midland railway, between Leadville and Aspen, is advancing fairly well, considering the weather and the great amount of snow still covering large portions of the country to be traversed by the road.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending May 19, 1886:

Brown, F J	McDonald, Miss
Butler, R A	Moore, James
Daniels, Elizabeth A	Olney, John H
Fockerell, Edward	Partridge, Mrs A L
Foster, Henry	Rummt, Frank
Glockein, James	Watson, Julia Russell
Judge, J L	Wheeler, Mrs E M
Kingsbury, Mag[illegible]	Williams, Mrs Emma L

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. L. PRICE M. P.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Mr. D. Ashby, who is now closing out his business, and is offering for sale some rare bargains in useful articles which must be sold at once for whatever they will bring. See his five and ten cent counter bargains. His delivery wagon is also for sale.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

You are not old, yet your hair is getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing.
d&w - 9-1y.

Teachers' Examination.

The second quarterly teachers' examination for El Paso county, Colorado, will be held at the office of the county superintendent on the 28th day of May, 1886, commencing promptly at 9 o'clock, a. m.

May 1st, 1886.
B. A. P. EATON,
County Superintendent.
6-9-dsu

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., May [illegible], 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on June 30th, 1886, viz:

George Macklin, D. S. No. [illegible], for the southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter and northwest quarter southeast quarter of section [illegible], township [illegible] south range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ned Wilson, Frank F. Johnston, J. L. Maude and [illegible], all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also, the following named party who made proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on June 25th, 1886, viz:

Lewis A. Schaitz, D. S. No. [illegible], for the southeast quarter southeast quarter of section [illegible] and northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter of section [illegible], township [illegible] south, range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Isaac Davis and Ned Hewitt, of Manitou P. O., Colo.; J. H. Morgan and S. B. Patterson, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

WM. BAYARD, Register.
We22-6

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Sydney Head, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1886, being one of the regular days of the June term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Henry Le B Wills, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator [illegible] with the will annexed. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May [illegible], 1886.

HENRY LE B WILLS,
Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Sydney Head, deceased.
[illegible] & [illegible] Dubree, attorneys.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO,
April 21st, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on June 11th, 1886, viz: James McManus, D. S. No. [illegible], for the west half northwest quarter of section [illegible], township 12 south of range [illegible] west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. M. Wadsworth, of Husted P. O., Colo.; H. Shumate, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.; E. P. McAtroy, of Husted P. O., Colo., and A. B. Tubbs, of Husted P. O., Colo.

WM. BAYARD, Register.
wee-d

OUR STOCK

Consisting of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SOFT, STIFF and STRAW HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We believe it is exactly what the public want. The goods were bought low and we propose selling them closer than ever for cash in hand. Give us a call and we will convince you of this fact. We carry the

Best Goods in the Market,

—SUCH AS—

FARGO'S BOOTS AND SHOES, every Pair Warranted.
JNO. B. STETSON'S HATS. Stetson's Best Clear Nutria Sombreros Just Opened.
"CAN'T BUST 'EM" OVERALLS, Sewed with [illegible].
CALIFORNIA OVERSHIRTS AND CLOTHING.
MONARCH AND GLEN SHIRTS.
CANDEE'S RUBBER BOOTS.

All the above at lower prices for cash than [illegible] in Colorado. Call [illegible].

W. W. WISHON.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
[illegible] $1.00 at [illegible]

PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, etc. [illegible] Sold by Druggists. [illegible] N. Y.
dsntwl-19-1y

[illegible] Picture Gallery GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
d20tf

[illegible]
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
[illegible] LUMBER
SHINGLES
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot,
Colorado Springs.
wd3

From Saturday's Daily

F. E. Dow went to Denver yesterday.

J. F. Carr, E. C. McCreery and L. C. Dana went to Denver yesterday.

Mrs. Cornelia Barbe went to Pueblo on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

J. B. Lucas and J. A. Hayes came down from Denver yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

Mrs. T. E. Johnson and Miss Newell returned yesterday from a few days' visit in Denver.

Mr. J. G. Wells came in from the south on the early train yesterday morning and will remain over Sunday.

May 27th will be the next market day and the merchants and citizens generally ought to co-operate in making it a success.

The closing exercises of the Deaf Mute and Blind institute will take place on the 25th instant, at which time there will also be a meeting of the board of trustees.

Mr. Olney Newell, one of the editors and proprietors of the Field and Farm at Denver, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Newell is one of the old time journalists of Colorado.

The trees that are to be planted in the parks and on the streets in the city arrived on Thursday night and will be planted immediately under the direction of the committee.

Both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver, Texas & Gulf railways will sell excursion tickets to the races which take place in Denver on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month.

The Colorado Springs hotels and boarding houses are filling up rapidly, and from present indications more transient people will visit and spend the summer here than ever before.

"Needham's Failure," by Joseph Hatton, a very interesting story, has just been received by Bacon & Griswold, who will be pleased to give a copy to all that will call at their shoe store.

On and after the 15th of May the Denver & Rio Grande will sell excursion tickets from Denver to Manitou. Tickets good to come Saturday and return Monday will be $3.50. To come Sunday and return the same day $2.50.

James Slater, Joe Baker and Frank Jones were arraigned before the police magistrate yesterday morning charged with vagrancy. The two former were found guilty and fined $10 and costs, but as there was no evidence against Jones he was discharged. Both Slater and Baker are at work on the streets and ought to be kept there until their fine is paid up.

We are requested by Mr. Perkins to give notice that the time fixed by law for the return of schedules of property for taxation for the year 1886 will expire on the twentieth instant. The law requires the assessor to list for taxation the personal property of all persons who refuse or neglect to make schedules of the same, and this will be done in all cases where practicable.

Mr. Reuben Jeffrey has been making some much needed improvements to his Pike's Peak market. The unsightly balcony has been torn away from the front of the building and a new canvas awning substituted. By the tearing away of a stairway the width of the interior of the building has been increased five feet, thus giving more room for his rapidly increasing business. Other improvements are in progress.

Col. C. W. Kittredge of South Park arrived in the city yesterday and registered at The Alamo. The colonel tells us that the talk the ranchmen are making of passing through the winter without losing any cattle is all bosh. To the contrary he says that the loss has been very heavy. Had he not been supplied with abundance of hay with which to feed stock he estimates that he would have lost 400 head and perhaps all that he had.

Mr. W. ... Tucker and Mrs. Flora T. Miller were married yesterday, Rev. ... C. ...ay, formerly pastor of the Christian church in this city, officiating, assisted by the present pastor, Rev. A. B. Griffith. A host of friends will extend congratulations. Mr. Tucker is widely and favorably known in this community as connected with the dry goods house of Mr. Edward Ferris. Mrs. Tucker has for two years taught in our public schools commanding the esteem of patrons and endearing herself to all the folks. The newly married couple will make their home at No. 609 South Cascade avenue.

The Alamo Arrivals—W. E. Gregory, ... W. Terr..., Wm. Montgomery, ... L. Crowe, Denver, J. P. Cellan, Aurora, ...; James Correy, jr., Big Sandy; C. Ringer, St. Louis; C. T. Brace, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. B. Marsh, DesMoines, Ia., Wm. L. Bowles, Miss M. G. Kinsey, Lanes Prairie, Mo.; J. W. Cunningham, Tombstone, Ariz., C. W. Kittredge, S. M. Kittredge, ranch; J. A. Wells, Denver; W. ... Warner, Cleveland, O., O. L. Woerner, New York, F. W. Sherman, Seneca Falls, N. Y., C. Cury, Robert McCracken, Denver, Walter Clemes ... de, Beaver Co.; W. ... ..., Pueblo, ... D. ...sworth, ranch.

The Antlers arrivals—C. M. Donaldson, Leadville; Miss E. A. Bulkley, Miss G. B. Bulkley, Miss B. H. Bulkley, Southport, Ct.; ... Scott Boyd, Poncha Springs; Dr. A. P. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. ... E. DeKyn, Miss M. W. Botsford, New York, ... A. Burnham and wife, Miss Burnham, Miss Mary Burnham, Master Burnham, Beverly, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt, Boston; G. P. ...bham and wife, Miss ...bham, Nahant; Miss Denniston, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. B. Guthrie, Titusville, Pa.; Miss M. Noble, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred. P. Baker, New York; M. Fawell, Boston; ... ...sen, Colorado; W. K. Bird, Des Moines, Ia.; Edward Peters, St. Louis.

It is very likely that the council will adopt the plans and specifications submitted by the King Iron Bridge company as Mr. Marsh, the agent of the company, has been asked to stay over and meet the council again, on Monday night. Their plans provide for a 100 feet iron span, 18 feet wide, resting on tubular iron piers, which without approaches or planking will cost in the neighborhood of $4,500. In addition to this the banks of the stream both above and below the bridge will have to be protected with brush and poles or riprapped with slag, which will involve a further outlay of $800 or $1000. While the aldermen feel that this expenditure taken in connection with the $60,000 in school bonds will fall quite heavy on the tax payers they consider that the construction of a substantial bridge and one that will stay is a matter of economy in the long run.

From Sunday's Daily

Real Estate Transfers

Transfers for the week ending May 14th, reported by F. G. Rowe, real estate agent:

CITY PROPERTY.

Celia A Winthrop to ... A ...en, und hf int in s ... of ... 20, b ... — 1

... W ... to Sa...y A ...ud, ... b ... and ... b ... 12 — 1

... G Sprague to Wm ... Sherwood, ... by 100 ft of ... 9 ... 10, blk 105, add 1 — 500

Wm Miller to School District No 11 ... 270 — 200

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

Anthony Lutt to John ...elher ... blk 18... — ...

Jas ...berts to ... C Wilson ... blk 186 — 20

MANITOU PROPERTY.

Leonard ...unter to W A Bell lts 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, blk O — 5

Lucius Sawyer to ... H ... ...tonal ... lt 21, blk O, excepting ... ft, also pt of lt 20, blk O — 1,650

COUNTRY PROPERTY

Wm Foster et al to ... Diebold, se qr of sec 6, tp 11, s ..., 67 w — 500

N B Foster to Mary ... Blakely, ... of nw qr of sec 12, tp 11, r 66, also nw qr of nw qr of sec 42, tp 11, r 66, also sw qr of sw qr of sec 1, tp 11, r 66, also e hf of ne qr of sec 11, tp 11, r 66 — 1,500

Hotel Arrivals

The Alamo Arrivals—Chas. ... McCormick, Eli C. Gaddis, Uniontown, Pennsylvania; W. W. Case and wife, Adrian, Michigan, ... L. Case, Keroma, Kansas, ... B Turner, Durango, Colorado, Mrs. J. W. Stoker, Miss ... Stoker, Topeka, Kansas; Miss ...ette Birose..., San Diego, California, ... D. Carr and North Manchester, Indiana; ... C. Fitzgerald and wife, Denver, ... B. Marsh, Des Moines, Iowa, D. Moore, Fort Wallace, A. ... C. Davis, Tin Cup, Colorado, Geo. B. Revost, Dubuque, Iowa, D. L. Hasko..., Kansas City, Walter L. Graves, Monte Vista, Colorado.

The Antlers arrivals—... B. McCarty, St. Louis; W. L. Berry and wife, Newark, O., George Rex, Philadelphia, G. D. Randal..., Miss Ida Ranck, Chicago, Samuel Colman and wife, Newport, ...; Mrs. J. F. Hervey, Chicago, Mrs. S. ... Chapin, Rockford, Ill., ... D. Bradford, Colo., J. E. ...ect and wife, El Paso; ... A. Fleeck, Flemington, N. J., ... J. Templer, Kansas City, ... C. ...wat, Cleveland, J. E. Duval and wife, Baltimore, Miss Julia P. Spaer, ... Lowe and wife, Pinon Park, C. ... Smith, Worcester, Mass., ... W. Davy, Cincinnati, J. G. Lusch, Baltimore, ... Doge, Boston, A... Schad, New York, W. A. Hall, Springfield, Mass., ... F. Brine, London; Samuel Curran and wife, New York city, James Levesey and wife, Miss Cole, Pueblo, ... Chapman, ... Gies, St. Louis, W. B. Smith, Yonkers, N. Y., ... Krening, New York, E. L. Sweamgin and wife, C. M. Beom way and wife, Concordia, Kas., N. P. Garretson; W. C. Sherwood and wife, Duluth.

Mr. Bernard Griffin left for the east via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe yesterday afternoon.

The family of Mr. ... Hamper, of Kansas City, will spend the summer in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Ex-United States Marshal Smith, candidate for secretary of state in the coming campaign, arrived in the city last night.

Mr. Thomas Hemphill, who has been down in Arizona for some time, arrived in the city yesterday on a visit to his cousin Mr. A. B. Brison.

G. A. R. Post No. 22 have not yet decided who they will secure to deliver the memorial address on May 31st, in place of Rev A. R Kieffer who is going to Europe.

The pupils of the Deaf, Mute and Blind institute, accompanied by some of the teachers, spent the day yesterday at Manitou. They all enjoyed themselves hugely.

A deserving and hard-working woman lost $20 on Cascade avenue yesterday. The finder will confer a favor that will be greatly appreciated by leaving the same at this office.

There were some very good scores made at the regular shoot of the Colorado Springs Gun club. R. R. Taylor, a new member, rather surprised the older ones by ...ing 25 out of ... ones.

The burning of some tar in a pail in the rear of Mr. Stevens' shop caused an alarm of fire about nine o'clock yesterday morning. The department turned out but their services were not needed.

Messrs. McLean & Kirkpatrick will open a restaurant in the old Central building on Tejon street about the 20th or 25th of the month. They have sent to St. Louis for range and other kitchen utensils.

There was a very fair turnout at the matinee yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the free reading room. The programme was as well carried out as on Friday night and was equally as well received. It is not yet known what amount will be realized, as the returns for tickets sold are not all in, but it is thought that it will be in the neighborhood of $ 50.

Miss Allie Saunders returned home last night after an absence of one year and a half, part of which time was spent in the south and the remainder in New York. She was met at the depot by a number of her friends.

Miss E. E. Ozmun has returned to take charge of her room in the public school, which she was compelled to leave very suddenly on account of her father's severe illness. We are glad to announce that her father has very much improved.

Mr. C. ... Wittner, who has been with D. Ashby for the past three years will take charge of the old stand for Fairley Bros. Mr. Wittner has made himself a popular and accommodating clerk and would be pleased to have his old friends call on him.

Yesterday was the day set for the submission and acceptance by the school board of plans and specifications for the new school buildings. In order to give some of the home architects a little more time the board concluded to defer the opening of the plans until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is expected that plans will be sent in by five or six different architects.

The Sisters of Loretto are meeting with better success than they anticipated with their school, established here last fall. They now have over twenty pupils in regular attendance and their present quarters on North Tejon street are becoming too small for the accommodation of a larger number of pupils. No steps have yet been taken for the building of the new academy west of Cascade avenue.

The annual meeting of the National Educational association will be held at Topeka, Kansas, from July 9th to the 16th inclusive and efforts are being put forth to make it the largest and most interesting meeting ever held. Reduced rates will be offered by the railroads, both from the east and the west, and it has been so arranged that ten thousand people can be accommodated at hotels and private homes at moderate prices. Especial inducements will be offered by the railroads at the conclusion of the convention to those who wish to visit Colorado, New Mexico or California. Those desiring reduced rates from this state must procure certificates from the school superintendent of the county in which they reside.

Judging by the very favorable comments concerning the "Ragan Illuminated Tours," which are to be presented at the opera house a financial as well as artistic success is almost assured. Those who have seen the entertainment say that Mr. Ragan's is ahead of all others in this particular line. He has appeared about twenty nights in Chicago, and always met with the most cordial praise and recognition. In a lengthy review of his tours, the Chicago Tribune writes that "the illustrations were brilliantly illuminated by the lime-light, and Mr. Ragan has the faculty of making the evening's trip exceedingly interesting. The house last evening was crowded by an intelligent and appreciative audience." The prices are exceedingly popular. The first lecture of the course will be given next Wednesday evening.

From Tuesday's Daily

CITY COUNCIL.

Contract Awarded for the Monument Bridge and Other Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session last night with Mayor Dow in the chair and Aldermen Skinner, Bentley, Hughes, Lawton, Stillman, Wilder and Hemenway present.

The minutes of the last regular and two subsequent special meetings were read and approved.

A communication was read from the G. A. R. Post 22 inviting the city council to join with their memorial services to be held in the opera house May 31.

On motion of Alderman Wilder, the invitation was accepted.

The report of the finance committee recommending the payment of the bill of costs in the case of Burnham vs City was accepted.

Alderman Skinner gave the report of the committee on streets, alleys, bridges and cemetery, recommending the building of a bridge across the Monument on Huerfano street, the bridge to be built of iron and set on wrought iron piers. ... B. Marsh, of King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has offered to build a first class bridge for $4000. City Engineer Reed estimated the cost of constructing the approaches at $2,000. The committee recommended that the work be ordered done under the superintendence of the city engineer and that $2,600 be appropriated for that purpose. The report was accepted.

The report of the committee on water works recommending that Superintendent Frost be instructed to lay a four inch main on Cascade avenue from Boulder street to Pike's Peak avenue and connect with the main that is lying in the alley between Cascade avenue and Tejon street was received and adopted.

The committee on irrigation reported that only about one third of the supply boxes were of the required size and that, as citizens using irrigation water could be supplied twice as often as they are now or nearly so, if the ordinances were strictly complied with.

The council, after some discussion, considered the ordinance on the use of hydrant water for the sprinkling of lawns and gardens section by section and made some slight alterations to the copy submitted by the committee.

On motion of Alderman Wilder the rules were suspended that the ordinance might be put on its passage. Aldermen Hughes and Hemenway voted for this motion under protest. The ordinance was adopted by a vote of five for and two against. The chief feature of this ordinance is the dividing of the city into two districts, which will be permitted to use the water on alternate days between the hours of 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. It also repealed the existing ordinance governing this matter.

On motion of Alderman Skinner the rules were suspended and an ordinance passed approbating $6,6.0 for the purpose of building a bridge across the Monument creek on Huerfano street and for the protection of the approaches thereunto.

On motion of Alderman Bentley the report of the committee on bridges was adopted and the committee, in connection with the mayor, empowered to act. Also the city attorney was instructed to draw up a bond to be signed by the bridge contractor guaranteeing the carrying out of the contract.

A petition asking for the extension of the water main on West Cimarron street was referred to the water committee.

The report of the committee on finance on refunding of the water bonds was introduced and laid over until the next meeting.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

District court bills	$ 60 65
Hutchinson, Williams & Co., livery	2 00
M. Kennedy, lumber	110 29
H. I. Reid, engineer	20 50
M. B. Irving, tree planting	4 50
C. R. Galap, trees	120 00
C. E. Durkee, hardware	4 25
Consolidated Stationery Co	4 60
Street and ditch work	433 03
Public ground work	20 00
Colorado Coal & Iron Co., pipe	921 23
H C McCreery, sundries	105 29

On motion of Alderman Wilder the city clerk was instructed to ask for bids for furnishing boxes from main ditches to lawns.

Moved and carried that the city engineer be instructed to correct the grade stones on Tejon street.

The council adjourned at 11 10 p. m.

"MEASURE FOR MEASURE."

Creditably Presented at the Opera House by a Strong Company.

Last night the audience at the opera house had the pleasure of seeing one of Shakespeare's plays presented by the best stock company that has ever visited the Springs. We have had a great many single actors here who surpassed anyone on the stage last night. But we never had in any one company so many good actors. The play is one that gives, as Furnival says, "the highest type of woman that Shakespeare has yet drawn," and is distinguished among all his plays for its moral purpose and its stern teaching concerning the great problems of life and death. Yet the plot is one that is difficult to develop without some offense to a respectable modern audience. The version that was given was successful in paying respect to decency, and yet in not weakening the force of the play by modifying the plot. None of the great dramatist's plays demand better reading because, as some one has said, "No composition of the same length in the language has left more of its expressive phrases, its moral aphorisms, its brief sentences crowded with meaning fixed in the general memory, and embodied by daily use in the form of popular eloquence, argument, and literature." The reading was particularly fine throughout the play, and this was the greatest source of pleasure. There was hardly any mouthing and the extreme beauty of many of the lines was not marred by indistinct utterance or bad elocution. This is worth emphasizing, because even Barrett and Booth usually have a support that painfully contrasts with themselves and thus essens the pleasure of their performances. In Shakespeare at least there are no unimportant parts the lines of which may be indifferently read.

Miss Cora Absberg appeared here for the first time as Isabel. It is rather ambitious for a young actress to attempt to portray so sublime a character. Yet, she gave a fair representation. Her voice was good and her reading clear. In the scene with Claudio and the first scene with Angelo she showed considerable dramatic power and elicited hearty and spontaneous applause. ... she ... not ... make the character of Isabel as "consumed and sainted" as Shakespeare drew it, she made her saintliness stand out from the corruption about her.

Sheridan hardly fulfilled expectations. At times there was apparently a striking want of familiarity with his part. Yet he frequently showed the power that has given him the deserved reputation of being one of our leading actors.

Morrison on coming on to the stage was recognized and received a kind greeting from the audience. He had a difficult role but portrayed it in a way to elicit all the scorn that Shakespeare felt for his villain. He has a fine voice and rendered some passages, as the soliloquy in the last of act second, magnificently.

W. ... Thompson had the clearest conception of his part of any one in the company unless we except Logan Paul. Lucio was a careless man of the world, living for pleasure, and yet not without fine feelings and an occasional serious thought in all his sneers. We saw this character on the stage more nearly as Shakespeare created him. When Mr. Sheridan leaves the company at Omaha Mr. Thompson will take his part as the Duke and we predict success.

Tom ...ey had a rather ... ... to ... ... character in the representation of Logan Paul. He succeeded in infusing a great deal of humor into his part and provoked constant merriment.

The remaining parts were fairly taken, especially that of Elbow, by Seymour. We regret that a larger audience was not present. The house did not have within two hundred dollars of what Uncle Tom's Cabin had. Yet this company presented one of Shakespeare's plays and is the best stock company on the road. The play would have been very unsafe with some companies. We presume that this kept a good many away who did not know about a company so recently organized. But the fears were groundless. We hope the company will produce Cymbeline on its return here the last of the week. It is a rich treat in this city to listen to so good a company in so good a play.

Public School Items.

On Thursday last Superintendent Byington introduced the fire drill in the Lincoln school. In case of fire the building could be emptied in 30 seconds. In such an event the wide halls would prove their usefulness. He proposes to introduce the same in the High school building at an early day, also in the new buildings when erected.

Commencement exercises will be held in the opera house on the evening of Friday, June 11. It is expected that the graduating class will number eight.

The eight busts which were ordered for the decoration of the High school rooms have arrived and will be put in place at once. When this is done the rooms will be as nicely decorated as any in the state. It is the intention to decorate the rooms of the lower grades in the same way next year. This shows enterprise and push in the right direction.

The High school students recently received a consignment of song books for use in the morning and afternoon opening exercise. The last invoice, except two pieces, of scientific apparatus, has been received.

The election of teachers will likely take place at the regular meeting on the 29th inst.

Mr. Willard Hale started for his home in Newburyport, Massachusetts, yesterday.

Sheriff Harper, of Elbert county, paid Colorado Springs a visit yesterday on official business.

Judge Harrison went to Buena Vista Sunday night where he was to open court yesterday morning.

Alderman C. E. Edwards, wife and son start for New York city to day where they expect to remain until October.

Mr. W. ... Breed, who has been at The Antlers all winter, left for his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, on Sunday.

... W. M. Chisholm, a colored orator, formerly of New York, will lecture in the A. M. E. church next Sunday evening.

Marshal Saxton and the police officers gathered in eleven tramps last night and incarcerated them in the city jail.

Stone is being hauled upon the ground for the new Sweet & Wiler building to be erected just north of the National hotel.

"Talk about first class attractions all you please," says Manager Nye. "Just give me an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' company, with the dogs and the donkeys."

If a natatorium was opened in Colorado Springs we think that it would be liberally patronized and pay a handsome profit on the capital invested. It has been suggested that a club be organized to establish one.

Irrigation Commissioner Birk is becoming thoroughly familiar with his work and during the past few days the water has been pretty well distributed over the city. Complaints are not as frequent as they were.

The sale of course tickets for the Ragan Tours" will begin at Bell's drug store this morning. Those purchasing tickets from reading room agents can also secure a reserved seat check by calling at the drug store.

Mr. O. ... Worcester ... ... will remain in Colorado Springs ... this evening and those who have not ... ... his exhibition of etchings should call at the Consolidated book store to-day as this will positively be the last opportunity.

Rose Bros., proprietors of the Opera livery and boarding stables, were yesterday engaged in unpacking and setting up a number of buggies and carriages just received from the Studebaker Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Ind.

Mr. W. H. Sheridan's engagement with the company that is now here expires at Omaha next week, after which he will return to San Francisco and sail for Australia. Mr W. ... Thompson who so acceptably filled the part of Lucio last night will take his place.

The town was full of transient people on Sunday. Every available room at The Antlers, The Alamo, Spaulding and Crawford houses was filled, and forty people who came in on the Salt Lake express either went to Manitou in carriages or hunted up boarding houses.

The Absberg-Sheridan Morrison company go from here to Canon City where they play, thence to Leadville for two nights and back to Pueblo. On Sunday they will return to Colorado Springs and take a vacation of four days then go east via Cheyenne and Omaha.

The first excursion of the season from Manitou and Colorado Springs to the Grand canon of the Arkansas will take place about the middle of June and will be under the management of Company Cereton, No. 1, of this city. This new organization contemplates visiting Boston during the summer, and has secured this popular excursion from the Denver & Rio Grande railway to aid it in placing funds in its treasury for that purpose.

The school trustees were busy yesterday afternoon looking over plans and specifications sent in by architects for new school buildings to be erected in the Second and Fourth wards. Plans were submitted by Wright & Avery, W. ... Perkins and Frank ...ent of Colorado Springs, and by ... Roeschlaub and F. A. Hale of Denver. The board finished examining four of the sets of plans and adjourned until this afternoon at ... o'clock, when they will finish up and make the selection.

Mrs. Azuba Douglas the great grand mother of Mr. Matt ... Wilbur of this city celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth at Omaha on the 5th instant, there being five generations of one family present among whom was Mrs. M. C. Wilbur, mother of Mr. Wilbur. The Omaha Republican, which gives a complete and very interesting account of the anniversary, says that for one who has battled with the vicissitudes of life for one hundred years Mrs. Douglas shows wonderful vitality and strength and also displays an extraordinarily active mind.

The special hotel and excursion car "Mascot" passed through the city north bound on Sunday containing Lieutenant Governor P. W. Breene and wife, Treasurer G. R. Swallow and wife, Auditor ... A. Spruance and wife, Attorney General T. H. Thomas and wife, Mrs. Governor Eaton, daughter and son, clerk of the superior court ... A. M...er and wife, Railroad Commissioner Fe...ker, wife and son, State Engineer Nettleton, wife and daughter, Mrs. ...ge ... A. Bentley, ...

V. Skiff, wife and daughter, Miss Kate Marsh and W. ... Sebastian. The party have been on a two weeks' pleasure trip in southern Colorado and New Mexico.

Mr. Nye, manager of the opera house, has generously offered to the committee having in charge the late reading room entertainment, a share in the coming Ragan illuminated lectures. Tickets for the Ragan course have been placed in the hands of canvassers and at the Free reading room, and a good per cent. of such sales will be for the reading room. Course tickets will be sold at $1.00, and reserved seats for the course can be secured without extra charge on application to Mr. Nye at Bell's drug store. It is urged that those desiring to attend these lectures get their tickets of the canvassers, and thus benefit the reading room, for unless purchased of these persons, nothing is gained for the reading room.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Dederick hay press in good running order. Apply at 1... South Wahsatch avenue Colorado Springs. wm-19 tf

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DEALERS IN

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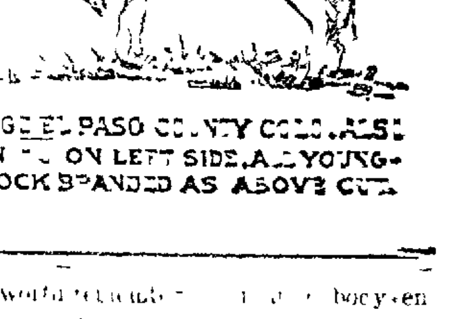
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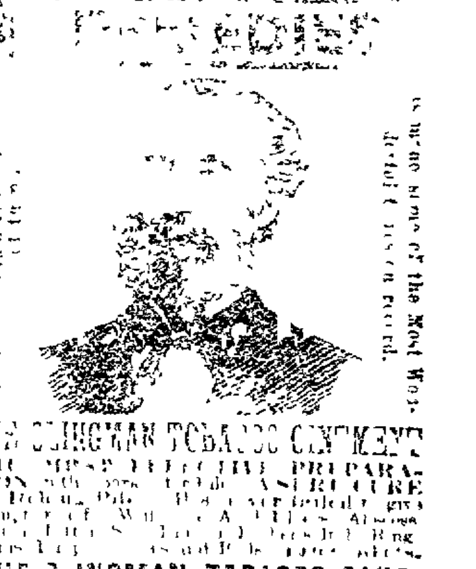
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...is world ... ... body enjoys the ... ... health. There are ... ... day with one foot in the ... ... bottle of Parker's Tonic would do ... good than all the doctors ... ... have ever used. ... ...lw ...ly.



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Sold by ... E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

Teachers' Examination.

The second quarterly teachers' examination for El Paso county, Colorado, will be held at the office of the county superintendent on the 29th day of May, 1886, commencing promptly at 9 o'clock, a m.

B. A. P. EATON,
County Superintendent.

May 1st, 1886.